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BUILDING OF THE FIRST AMERICAN FORT WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI*

BY KATE L. GREGG

In the archives of the Chicago Historical Society are three letter books of Colonel Jacob Kingsbury,¹ two of which reveal the story of the building of the first American fort west of the Mississippi. Perilous leagues through storm-ridden Lake Michigan, tedious days—fifteen of them—through flooded rivers of Illinois, the search for a favorable site near the junction of the Mississippi and the Missouri, slow rising of long walls, forgotten commissaries, unending fevers, continent-searching expeditions to north and west, human frailties, affections, and heroisms of the historically famous and infamous; history again tells a better tale than fiction, with, it may be added, enough jangling of futility and purpose to meet the demands of the new realism.

The reason why the fort was built in the summer and fall of 1805 is, however, not to be found in the Kingsbury letters, but rather in the message of Thomas Jefferson, on October 17, 1803, notifying Congress of the Louisiana Purchase, and suggesting the steps necessary for its immediate occupation, its temporary government, its exploration, and for conciliation of Indian tribes.² Nor can one say where any one of these four proposals left off and another began.

One element common to all was the presence of United States troops. Especially were they implied in Jefferson's

*An address delivered before the Missouri Historical Society at St. Louis on February 26, 1935.

¹The Kingsbury papers consist of three letter books: (1) Outgoing, June 12, 1804-September 21, 1804, Incoming June 17, 1804-September 8, 1804; (2) Outgoing October 16, 1804-October 29, 1805, Incoming September 20, 1804-October 28, 1805; (3) Outgoing May 22, 1810-July 6, 1810, Incoming May 20, 1810-June 1, 1810. In addition there are numerous letters, military reports, etc., of about the same date. In some cases the letters are to be found copied in the letter books.

Other letter books of Colonel Jacob Kingsbury are in the Library of Congress, but, according to Dr. Milo M. Quaife, they are not comparable in importance to these in the library of the Chicago Historical Society.

²*The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by Andrew A. Lipscomb (Washington, 1905), Vol. III, pp. 351-360.

recommendation that government trading houses be established where Indians might buy goods at cost. One must not conclude, however, that in this beneficent policy the great white father had solely in mind the good of his red children. No one knew better than Thomas Jefferson that he had the Louisiana Purchase because Napoleon wished to defeat English hopes of empire on this continent. No one knew better than he that in the history of the United States to the east of the Mississippi the tomahawk and the scalping knife had been advantages to gamble for in the contest of nations. Whoever could throw wild savages against outlying settlements increased his military strength and finally possessed the frontiers. In struggles of Spanish with English in the Southeast, French with English in the old Northwest, or in struggles of colonials with English in the Revolutionary war, the Indian had had his solicited part. Jefferson's recommendation that trading houses be established for conciliation of Indians was a policy not only domestic. It was an important part of his policy of foreign relations. With the trading post went invariably the military protection, lest cunning and treacherous Indians get ideas that goods might be had for less than cost—indeed for the taking. What Thomas Jefferson had bought, he meant to hold.

Congress acted. The War Department acted. And on November 3, 1804, General William Henry Harrison from Vincennes, governor of Indiana Territory to which Upper Louisiana was then attached, made in St. Louis a memorable treaty³ with the Sac and Fox, the most treacherous tribes that the English could throw against the western frontier and newly acquired territory. It contained a clause wherein the United States government agreed to establish a trading house or factory at a convenient point for these tribes where they might have goods at a more reasonable rate than they had been accustomed to pay.

And now the preliminaries out of the way, the Kingsbury letter books may tell their story. They present a fine sweep of canvas in the winter of 1804: Lieutenant Colonel Jacob

³*American State Papers, Indian Affairs, Vol. I, pp. 693-694.*

Kingsbury, at Michilimackinac, guarding the government trading house on the extreme northern boundary of the Old Northwest; Lieutenant Eli Clemson at Detroit, where another government factor carried on his conciliatory business; and Captain John Whistler at Fort Dearborn (established only the year before), guarding, too, an establishment for control of Indians and English traders. In little more than a month after General Harrison had made the treaty with the Sac and Fox (December 11, 1804, to be exact), Colonel T. H. Cushing, Inspector and Adjutant of the U. S. Army, wrote Captain Whistler to prepare transportation for companies of men who would be sent, on the break up of ice in the Lakes,⁴ down the Illinois to the Mississippi. On the same day, and enclosing a copy of his note to Captain Whistler, he wrote Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury, commanding at Michilimackinac, that he had little doubt that Kingsbury would in the spring be sent to the Illinois. Lieutenant Eli B. Clemson at Detroit, probably notified to the same effect on the same date, had been reading Kentucky and Washington newspapers and hazarded a guess as to why troops were to be sent across the Mississippi.

It is not the fear Governments have of Any breach from Spain that is the cause of Moving Troops into Louisiana, it is the fractious [sic] and Turbulent Conduct of the Inhabitants of that place, their Stirring up Rebellious Conduct, or Striving to do so Amongst the Indians etc. And their dictating Laws to Congress and Saying You Must pass them—these doings I have discovered in the people of Louisiana by a close examination of Newspapers this Winter—⁵

So did St. Louis' uneasiness over land titles and slave property, expressed in the petition of September 30, 1804, to Congress, appear transfigured across a thousand miles of wilderness.

So slowly did mail move that it was not until May 4, 1805, that Kingsbury received the instructions that the War Department had sent out on February 20th.⁶ He was to move with Captain Lockwood's company, immediately after

⁴Letter No. 32, Cushing to Kingsbury, December 11, 1804.

⁵Letter No. 35, Clemson to Kingsbury, February 24, 1805.

⁶Letter No. 48, Cushing to Kingsbury, February 20, 1805.

opening of the lakes, by Chicago and the Illinois to form a cantonment at the preferable spot on the east bank above and near Cahokia where a detachment from Detroit was to join him. On the day he received his orders, Kingsbury replied:

I shall sail in the Adams to Chicago and then take the boats which Capt. Whistler has prepared for the Troops.

But, he pointed out,

It is much against the Troops their not having received any pay since the first of last September as they will be obliged to leave this place without paying their just debts.⁷

Not until May 14, ten days later, was there a favorable wind. They sailed away in the morning, but in the evening were back in the port, blown thither by a severe gale.⁸ There on board, the Kingsburys received a joint note from Captain Josiah Dunham, new commander of Michilimackinac, and M. Pothier, merchant and trader, congratulating them on their successful sailing party and asking that Captain Lockwood lend them "Peat and his violin for the evening."⁹ A week later on May 22, they set forth again, and on the 30th anchored two miles off the shore of the future Chicago. A heavy swell prevented their landing until the next day.¹⁰

The boats prepared for the transport of the troops were found to be inadequate. Dr. Wm. C. Smith, surgeon's mate at Fort Dearborn, reported to Kingsbury that the rapids in the rivers were dangerous. There was, he reported, a chain of them nearly thirty miles long in the upper Chicago, and about thirty-six miles below the junction of the Chicago and the Kinkakie, a Grand Rapid called the Menanoba, both of them more or less dangerous to craft of every description at all times. Having lately navigated the rivers twice, Dr. Smith considered the boats made incapable of performing the service with safety, convenience or dispatch. He said that the detachment must suffer much delay and danger

⁷Letter No. 30, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Cushing, May 4, 1805.

⁸Letter No. 71, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Dr. Benj. Ellis, September 8, 1805.

⁹Letter No. 51, Dunham and Pothier to Kingsbury, May 14, 1805.

¹⁰Letter No. 71, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Dr. Benj. Ellis, September 8, 1805.

unless Kingsbury could supplement with other craft.¹¹ Accordingly, Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury had to buy two trading boats before he would attempt the dangerous passage.

But once they were off on June 5, after a delay of nearly a week, all went well. The water was so high between the Chicago and the Illinois that there was no portage; Nature's water route from the Lakes to the Mississippi was already working. They navigated the rapids without accident, and in about fifteen days reached the Mississippi. They descended ten miles and went into camp at a small French village named Portage des Sioux.¹² There Kingsbury waited for further orders from General James Wilkinson. The "fractious and turbulent people" had succeeded in getting a new government and a new governor, but he was delayed enroute, notably at Fort Massac where he helped get Aaron Burr off down the river, and would not arrive in St. Louis until near the 4th of July.

Kingsbury and Captain Lockwood's company could hardly have been more than a week at Portage des Sioux before invitations began to pour in on him and his officers for the Fourth of July celebration close at hand. Nor was it to be an ordinary festivity. On this historic day the temporary government of Upper Louisiana under the governor of Indiana Territory would come to an end and the new government under General James Wilkinson would begin.¹³ Under date of June 29, Jacques Clamorgan, Bernard Pratte, Pierre Didier, M. P. Leduc, and John Hankinson, a committee of arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration in St. Louis, requested the honor of Colonel Kingsbury and Captain Lockwood for dinner at two on the afternoon of the Fourth, and a ball in the evening.¹⁴ Kingsbury expressed regrets, "Though if the troops are ordered down as hourly expected, with utmost pleasure will do ourselves the honor."¹⁵ On the same date, June 29, St. Charles expressed its hospitable

¹¹Letter No. 53, Dr. Wm. C. Smith to Kingsbury, June 1, 1805.

¹²Letter No. 71, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Dr. Benj. Ellis, September 8, 1805.

¹³*Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison*, edited by Logan Esarey, Vol. I, pp. 141-142.

¹⁴Letter No. 54, Clamorgan, etc., to Kingsbury, June 29, 1805.

¹⁵Letter No. 41, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Clamorgan, etc., June 30, 1805.

intentions toward the officers at Portage des Sioux. A committee of arrangements made up of the leading citizens, Antoine Reynal, Francois Duquette, Mackey Wherry, Antoine Cotee, Robert Spencer, Antoine Janis, Basil Proula and James Morrison

Resolved that Colonel Kingsbury, his Wife and her Sister (Miss Ellis) Captain Lockwood and his Wife and Lieutenants Carson and Richardson be invited to dine with the Citizens of this District on the Celebration of American Independence and to Attend the Ball in the Evening and that Edward Hempstead be requested to forward said invitation.¹⁶

And Edward Hempstead, who not so long before had walked in from Vincennes with a small pack on his back, sat himself down to composition.

Gentlemen, In pursuance of the request of the Committee of Arrangements for the fourth of July I have the honor of enclosing their Resolutions inviting you to this place on that day we shall probably have a plenty without Elegance and will exert ourselves to accommodate yourselves and the Ladies who accompany you as far as possible.¹⁷

The officers, not to be done out of a dinner and a ball, whether or no, replied that if marching orders did not arrive those who could would avail themselves of the honor.

Meantime the news from Michilimackinac was discouraging. Captain Dunham reported to Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury that out of the hundred eggs only five turkeys had been hatched, and that only the first brood of goslings was alive; "all the others," he wrote, "not this side of Stygian shades."¹⁸ A week later, David Duncan wrote Kingsbury of the burning of Detroit—"not a house in Town or Citadel or even a picket is left standing."¹⁹ The fire, beginning about ten o'clock at night in a stable opposite the U. S. factory, spread with amazing rapidity. Working as hard as he could the factor could save only his papers and about two-thirds of his goods. In less than two hours the whole town was in flames, and before three o'clock at night not a vestige

¹⁶Letter No. 55, Edw. Hempstead to Kingsbury, etc., July 1, 1805.

¹⁷*Ibid.*

¹⁸Letter No. 59, Dunham to Kingsbury, June 13, 1805.

¹⁹Letter No. 60, Duncan to Kingsbury, June 21, 1805.

of a house was to be seen except chimneys standing stark among the ruins.²⁰

Soon after the 4th of July celebration, the search for a site for the trading post and cantonment began. Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, had written to General James Wilkinson as early as April 19,

On the subject of Indian affairs you will please to ascertain, as early as practicable, the most suitable site for the Factory or Indian trading House about to be established in that Country;—in doing which, it will be necessary to take into view, the accommodation of the Osages and other Missouri Indians, as well as those situated on the immediate waters of the Mississippi. I had contemplated a site on the portage across the neck of the peninsula, a few miles above the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi.²¹

On the 11th of July, Colonel Return J. Meigs, Jr., who had been civil commandant of St. Charles under General William Henry Harrison, was, at the request of General Wilkinson, scouting for a favorable site in the neighborhood of St. Charles, and was supposed to have found one within four miles of the village. At any rate, Edward Hempstead, alive to the business future of St. Charles, hoped that Kingsbury and the other officers from Portage des Sioux with Mr. Francis Saucier would come to St. Charles on the next day and add their opinions to those of Colonel Meigs to persuade the general to fix the cantonment near St. Charles.²² The lieutenant colonel, however, more sensitive to military procedure, found it impossible to come the next day.²³ They were under momentary expectation of being ordered to march, and besides the death of Captain Lockwood's child also made acceptance inexpedient.

Sometime between Friday the 12th of July and Monday the 15th, Wilkinson and Meigs agreed upon the Widow James' farm near Florissant as a favorable site. On the 16th, Kingsbury ordered Lieutenant William Richardson with two

²⁰*Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison*, Vol. I, pp. 136-137. Robert Munro to Wm. Henry Harrison, June 14, 1805.

²¹*James Wilkinson Collection*, Chicago Historical Society, Vol. II, p. 69. Henry Dearborn to Gen. James Wilkinson, April 19, 1805.

²²Letter No. 63, Hempstead to Kingsbury, July 11, 1805.

²³Letter No. 44, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Hempstead, July 11, 1805.

non-commissioned officers and twenty-six privates to embark in two pirogues and two batteaux, descend the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri, and then ascend that river to the Widow James', where they were to halt and give immediate notice to Kingsbury of their arrival.²⁴ Lieutenant Richardson notified his superior officer that he had arrived on the morning of the 18th, his men tolerably well, but very much fatigued after a tedious and unpleasant passage, and added, "The General went down the river Monday evening."²⁵ Either on the 18th or 19th, Kingsbury had the baggage and the sick transported across the portage,²⁶ and using the same boats in which the rest of Lockwood's company had ascended the river, crossed to the other side and took up his station at the Widow James'.

That lady, however, did not know her own mind. On the 19th, Kingsbury wrote to Wilkinson,

The widow will not sell her land. I will meet you tomorrow morning at Florissant: Captain Lockwood has nineteen of his men sick.²⁷

By Sunday the 21st, Kingsbury reported,

Mrs. James *will* sell her land, but probably she may be too late, as I am informed you have already purchased.²⁸

Wilkinson wrote three notes to Kingsbury on Tuesday, the 23rd of July. In the first, he enquired as if he had himself not seen the land of the Widow James.

What sort of ground have you got how is the country around you, will the widow sell her rights to the Spot for the use of the United States.

He asked Kingsbury to meet him in Florissant the following Saturday morning, and told him to send down the two pirogues and the two batteaux²⁹ for the transport of Captain Richmond's company, which with two others had come from Detroit by way of the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi.³⁰

²⁴Letter No. 45, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Richardson, July 16, 1805.

²⁵Letter No. 65, Richardson to Kingsbury, July 18, 1805.

²⁶Letter No. 50, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, July 26, 1805.

²⁷Letter No. 46, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, July 19, 1805.

²⁸Letter No. 48, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, July 21, 1805.

²⁹Letter No. 66, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, July 23, 1805.

³⁰Gen. James Wilkinson to Col. Thomas Hunt, May 6, 1805. In Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Missouri.

Captain Richmond moves tomorrow for our position, and will send up Boats to bring you down. You must therefore be ready for a move about Thursday, [and in a note added] The Widow like many before her, has missed her Market—³¹

In the same note ordering Kingsbury from Widow James' to Cold Water, he added,

I wish you to search for some Island, on which we can cut Cotton wood Logs, to be floated down, for our Cabins.³²

These three notes of the same day show conclusively that it was on July 23rd that Wilkinson decided on Cold Water as the site of his encampment. He wrote the Secretary of War on August 10, 1805, that he had encamped the troops at Cold Water, "on a high, dry, narrow bottom of the Missouri, near a fountain of pure water, competent to supply one thousand men daily."³³ This was the beautiful spring which gave the name Bellefontaine to the cantonment.

Captain Richmond, in coming from St. Louis with his company, had more than his share of trouble. In the summer twilight he couldn't find Cold Water and had landed at nine o'clock at night three miles above it, his men so jaded with heat and fatigue that he couldn't comply with Kingsbury's orders to send the boats on up the river to the widow's for Captain Lockwood's company the next morning. He suggested that Kingsbury send down sixteen or eighteen fresh men for the boats along with some provisions for his company.³⁴ The Brigadier General, James Wilkinson, was so busy getting used to his new office as governor and getting Lieutenant Pike off up the Mississippi to hunt for its source that commissary for the First Infantry had not entered his head. Kingsbury had to write Richmond,

With respect to provisions we have not an Ounce on hand of any kind; I expected you would bring a Commissary with you.

He added too, a request that if possible some of Richmond's men would bring up the rest of the boats, for Captain Lock-

³¹Letter No. 67. Wilkinson to Kingsbury, July 23, 1805.

³²Letter No. 68. Wilkinson to Kingsbury, July 23, 1805.

³³Lutting, John C., *Journal of a Fur Trading Expedition on the Upper Missouri, 1812-1813*. Edited by Stella M. Drumm, p. 27, n. 1.

³⁴Letter No. 69. Richardson to Kingsbury, July 26, 1805.

wood's company were nearly all sick and would have to be transported by water.²⁵

But even at this time the selection of a site was general rather than specific. The following Tuesday, July 30, Wilkinson asked that Corporal Meyer of Campbell's company be sent down with ten good oarsmen to St. Louis, so that he might be brought up to them on Thursday or Friday.

In the meantime I pray you to look about on the hills as well as in the bottoms for the preferable spot for a permanent cantonment. Have all the underwood cut off from around your Encampment half a Mile and down to the River and burn every article you cut to prevent fermentation and Disease.²⁶

And Kingsbury the next day reported,

I have the whole of the Troops constantly at work from Reveille until Retreat beating cutting down and burning the underbrush.

Would General Wilkinson send up ten more spades, ten grubbing hoes, sixteen axes, two adzes and ten weeding hoes.²⁷

The work could have gone on faster if there had not been so much illness. It was already upon them at Portage des Sioux, and as we have seen, had brought at least one death into an officer's family. By the time that Kingsbury moved to the Widow James', many of Lockwood's company had to be moved by wagon or cart across the portage, and as we have noticed, once arrived there, nineteen were on the sick list and the company could not move under its own power. Wilkinson, immediately after his first visit to the new site on July 31, sent Dr. John H. Robinson and a store of medicine for the relief of the camp,²⁸ and when later in the month Dr. Robinson rode away to St. Louis in a reeling delirium—Kingsbury doubted whether he would ever reach it—Wilkinson sent Dr. Saugrain with more bark and snake root.²⁹ The unhealthfulness of the place selected became the gossip of St. Louis. "Major Bruff," Wilkinson wrote, "continues to circulate report that your position is a most 'dreadful sickly

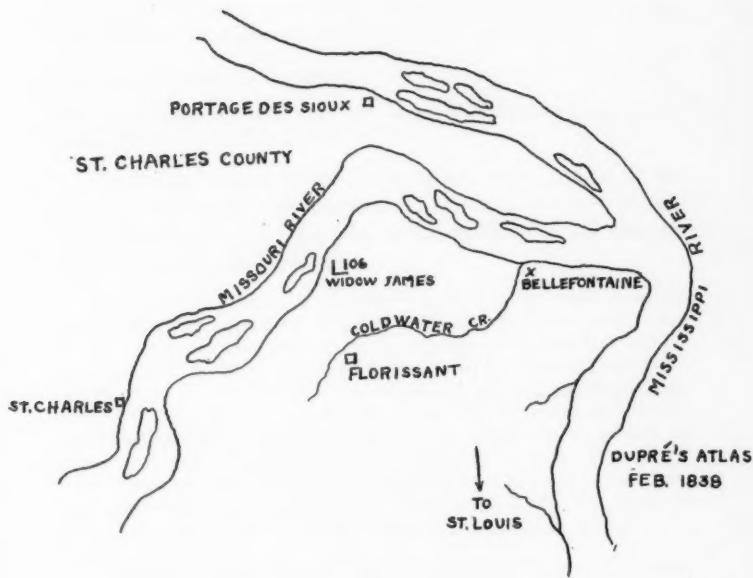
²⁵Letter No. 51, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Richmond, July 26, 1805.

²⁶Letter No. 75, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, July 30, 1805.

²⁷Letter No. 52, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, July 31, 1805.

²⁸Letter No. 77, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 1, 1805.

²⁹Letter No. 60, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, August 24, 1805.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF FORT BELLEFONTAINE.

one' that will become the grave of the troops." Wilkinson, in consequence, asked the commanding officer at Bellefontaine, to get the opinions of the officers upon the question:

... the height which I reconnoitered with you on Sunday looked well but I fear it would be inconvenient to water and building Timber that the ground is too sharp for a building Site and for a parade of Exercise and also that we should have to haul our fuel a considerable distance—I beg to hear from you by a runner tomorrow the state of your Sick.⁴⁰

Wilkinson himself prescribed:

Make Mrs. Kingsbury take bark and Snake Root boil the latter into a strong decoction and Mix the bark in it.⁴¹

And now that a hundred years are past, Major Bruff seems to have won the argument concerning the site of the first encampment. At the trial of Aaron Burr, at Richmond, Virginia in 1807, he testified:

Some time after the troops removed to Cold Water an officer informed me that they were encamped on a low damp bottom subject to be overflowed. the Missouri on the one side, and a marsh or bog on the other, and the whole cantonment commanded by a second high bank or hill in its rear. I observed the situation was not only unmilitary, but would become the grave of the troops, if they were not removed. At this time I did not know that the general had contracted for the ground as private property, 'a snug fixture where he might hang up his sword.'⁴² The troops were posted in a thick wood, which they had to cut down, dig up by the roots, and grub up the bushes for a parade. It may hereafter make a good meadow or field, when they are ordered on.⁴³

Captain Daniel Bissell, testifying at the same trial, when asked concerning the healthfulness of the Cold Water site, replied:

There is a great abundance of wood, and the best water in that part of the country. The cantonment is on the first bank, in a sandy and dry situation. It is not a commanding situation, because a hill runs parallel with the river, about half a mile distant from the cantonment. I was informed by my brother Captain Russell Bissell, who was for some time stationed there, that the troops were very healthy.⁴⁴

⁴⁰Letter No. 79, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 9, 1805.

⁴¹Letter No. 81, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 12, 1805.

⁴²American State Papers, Miscellaneous, Vol. I, p. 572.

⁴³Ibid., p. 582.

⁴⁴Ibid., p. 584.

But as we shall see, the site of the first Fort Bellefontaine was subject to overflow in time of floods, and the graves of Captain Russell Bissell, Colonel Thomas Hunt and his wife would soon contradict the testimony.

Bad weather also interfered with the progress of the work. Rain beginning August 4 culminated on August 8 in a terrific storm. Wilkinson was worried about the troops housed only in flapping tents. But Kingsbury reassured him—the storm at the camp was severe, but did no material injury.⁴⁵

Meantime military avocations at Michilimackinac were dwindling. Of the turkeys hatched out, not one was left; six goslings survived, five ducks and a few chickens. Captain Dunham reported:

Neither Sow is with pig to this day—have killed all my Calves and eaten them with my friends—expect one (the white Heifers Calf) which is to die when the Governor comes on.⁴⁶

In spite of rain, the storm and the shaking fevers, the work went on. By the 10th of August the commander of camp was able to report to Wilkinson:

Since you left this we have got up the Blacksmith's Shop covered it and have now the Masons at work at the Hearth; the Quartermasters Store is Commenced; the men are making Clapboards; Captain Lockwood has built a very good Bridge over the ravine leading to the Spring: Captain Richmond has cleared the ground at Belle Mont, and has his men employed fixing the Tools; Axes are much wanted as those on hand are of a bad quality and not a Sufficiency of them.⁴⁷

The Brigadier General glowed:

I think you are going on charmingly but with such officers and such men what cannot we do? You must put up an armorers Shop 20 by 16 I think with a pair of Bellows.⁴⁸

On the next day he ordered Kingsbury to set half a dozen scythers to work in a good body of grass any where within two or three miles of camp to provide food for the four oxen

⁴⁵Letter No. 79, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 9, 1805; Letter No. 53, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, August 10, 1805; Letter No. 54, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, August 11, 1805.

⁴⁶Letter No. 102, Capt. Josiah Dunham to Kingsbury, July 15, 1805.

⁴⁷Letter No. 53, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, August 11, 1805.

⁴⁸Letter No. 80, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 10, 1805.

he told him to buy from contractor Morrison and have broken to service.⁴⁹

Meantime Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury had taken a poll of his officers relative to the healthfulness of the site and on August 14 enclosed it in a letter to Wilkinson in the hope that the testimony therein would convince those of adverse opinion, and he added, "it may with propriety be considered as one of the best Situations for Troops in this Country."⁵⁰

The men are recruiting fast notwithstanding it has been very wet for several days past—The wet weather has retarded our burning greatly; I have had the Mens Tents all raised and Floored and shall push on business without a Moments delay. Axes and other tools are much needed.

On the 18th of August Wilkinson ordered him to build a bake house and put up an oven for the good baker he would presently send out, and urged that rough cabins be built for the ladies—"do anything and everything for their comfort and health."⁵¹ By return letter the lieutenant colonel assured Wilkinson,

Mrs. Kingsbury is recovering fast, she attended strictly to your prescription so far as she was able, and continues to take bark and Snake Root. I am much obliged to you for permission to build Cabbinis for the Ladies. If Mrs. Kingsbury should have a return of the Fever, I should be glad to build, otherwise we can remain at present in Tents.

The Quartermaster's store was up and covered, the commissary to be commenced that morning, the bake house and oven to be begun immediately, the coal pit burning with seven loads of wood, the hay makers gone out under command of Captain Campbell, and six axmen with a non-commissioned officer gone under direction of Captain Lockwood to the islands to cut logs for the soldiers' huts.⁵²

On the 23rd the baker arrived, but with this monitory warning in a letter to Kingsbury, "Be sparing of your Flour we have none here." The same baker brought news that the public horse would be out on the following Monday or Tuesday.⁵³ Whether horse in this sense is singular or plural is a question, but whether singular or plural, is this one or all

⁴⁹Letter No. 82, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 11, 1805.

⁵⁰Letter No. 56, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, August 14, 1805.

⁵¹Letter No. 86, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 15, 1805.

⁵²Letter No. 57, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, August 16, 1805.

⁵³Letter No. 92, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 23, 1805.

of the four horses belonging to Wilkinson that later figured in the trial of Aaron Burr?

Comforts increased around the camp. Mr. Lefevre had secured permission to sell goods to the camp for Mr. Westcott of St. Louis even when the camp was still at Portage des Sioux;⁵⁴ William Sullivan received permission to build a cabin and settle to the troops at Cold Water;⁵⁵ and before very long, Mr. Wm. Christie was doing business for the Morrisons at the camp.⁵⁶ Providentially the fresh butter was at hand to go with the fresh bread from the new oven. Sabina McKenzie, visiting the camp to bring some fresh butter to Captain Lockwood's family, and noticing "the poorly condition of the Kingsburys" and their lack of butter, straightway went home to make another churning which she sent over immediately by her boy Aleck.⁵⁷

The camp had its diverting excitements. A court-martial set for September 3 had its possibilities, but unfortunately came to nothing—Crawford was not tried for lack of evidence. On the next day, however, Kingsbury was ordered to be in St. Louis for a week at the trial of Captain Amos Stoddard.⁵⁸ Two days later, Sally Kingsbury sent him by Ensign Kingsley two shirts, one cravat, and one hand-kerchief, and wrote for her husband's comfort, "I have not had the ague this day."⁵⁹ On September 6, Captain Lockwood, in command of the camp in Kingsbury's absence, wrote him,

The men has been punished this Evening that was ordered except one that received but Forty Lashes before he fainted being a youth and a delicate Constitution. I should be glad if you could obtain his pardon for the rest of his punishment and you know I have but little [——?] for a soldier guilty of such a crime—The Doctor informs me he will not be able to receive the Residue tomorrow morning.⁶⁰

Two days later Lockwood reported his company reduced to six, all the rest sick, four of them from hard punishment.

⁵⁴Letter No. 64, Robert Westcott to Kingsbury, July 17, 1805.

⁵⁵Letter No. 88, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, August 17, 1805.

⁵⁶Letter No. 114, Outgoing, Kingsbury to Wilkinson, October 12, 1805.

⁵⁷Letter No. 78, Sabina McKenzie to Kingsbury, August 3, 1805.

⁵⁸Letter No. 97, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, September 4, 1805.

⁵⁹Letter No. 100, Sally Kingsbury to Jacob Kingsbury, September 6, 1805.

⁶⁰Letter No. 99, Lockwood to Kingsbury, September 6, 1805.

The Missouri, though, was rising fast and would be in good order to raft the logs down. Kingsbury had better send up some sawyers from St. Louis, and buy some letter paper both for himself and Lockwood. On the 9th, the commander of the camp came riding home on Captain Amos Stoddard's horse, which he had to return the next day because he had no place to keep him. Whatever the trial of Captain Amos Stoddard had been about—perhaps the \$622.75 dinner and ball with which he had regaled St. Louis on the occasion of the transfer of upper Louisiana,⁶¹ or perhaps he had been pinched between the upper and nether mill stones of the Major Bruff-Wilkinson feud—whatever the cause of the Court of Inquiry which sat in solemn session on the character of this historic figure, his subsequent career full of honor and the words of praise spoken in his behalf are a complete vindication. About a month after the trial, General William Henry Harrison, in a letter to the secretary of war, said concerning Stoddard,

His whole conduct whilst acting as Civil Commandant of Upper Louisiana was as far as I can judge extremely proper and upright and such as in my opinion greatly contributed to destroy the prejudices which existed in this country prior to the cession against our country and countrymen.⁶²

The trial of Stoddard was no more than out of the way when Aaron Burr came to town. Arriving on the evening of September 10, he was too jaded from travel or too indisposed to partake of the sumptuous banquet that Wilkinson had prepared for the occasion. In the course of a few days, Burr having expressed a desire to visit St. Charles, General Wilkinson rode with him as far as the cantonment, and in the afternoon saw him disappear with a guide in the direction of St. Charles.⁶³ He probably spent the night in that village, perhaps the guest of Mr. Timothy Kibby, with whom upon some occasion he discussed the way to Santa Fe and who would be a likely leader of such an expedition. At any rate, he

⁶¹*Stoddard Papers.* In Library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis. Capt. Amos Stoddard to his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Benham, Middlebury, Connecticut, June 16, 1804.

⁶²*Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison*, Vol. I, p. 170.

⁶³*American State Papers, Miscellaneous*, Vol. I, p. 597. Testimony of Gen. James Wilkinson.

passed from St. Charles to Portage des Sioux and went down the Mississippi to St. Louis in a canoe.

Sometimes Edward Hempstead came riding by on his way to St. Charles, bringing with him Connecticut and New York newspapers for the Kingsburys, and forgetting, in conversation with Miss Ellis, the far away lady in Newport, Rhode Island, who every day grew less inclined to take up her residence in the Far West. Lieutenant Colonel Cushing arrived in St. Louis and would be out to look over the camp as soon as he could get his family settled.

All the time the work progressed. While Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury was in St. Louis at the trial of Stoddard, Captain Lockwood got the roof on his own house, had the logs cut for Kingsbury's, burnt lime and commenced brick-making.⁴⁴ And as soon as the trial was over, Ensign Kingsley sent up the Mississippi three hundred miles for some Indian chiefs, and Aaron Burr out of town having said such things to Rufus Easton as made his hair rise on his head and struck him dumb, Wilkinson could give further attention to the cantonment. He ordered Kingsbury to bring down the logs from the islands, haul them to the camp, keep the sawyers going and make clapboards apace. He begged Captain Richmond to cut down the timber on the side of the hill in front of the mound, and clear off the grass and shrubs for two hundred yards around it. On October 8th, Kingsbury laid out the ground for the soldiers' huts, 540 feet from right to left, and wrote his commanding officer that he expected putting up the huts within the week. By the 18th he could report, Our Huts are going tolerably well, the body of the Four Huts of Captain McClellans Company are up, we shall have them covered in a few days.

About the 19th, however, he had to confess that progress was slowed a bit by low water that interfered with the coming down of the logs.

Wilkinson had great concerns in hand during October. There was a treaty to be made with the Indian chiefs that Ensign Kingsley had brought down the river, and that over, the Indians were to be sent on their way to Washington,

⁴⁴Note⁶⁰.

D. C., to greet the Great White Father. Captain Amos Stoddard was to conduct them: "Preparing for my exit," he wrote Kingsbury, ". . . . about to turn Showman." But he might as well—he had no great hopes of becoming a major—"None resign and but few die."⁶⁴ Wilkinson was busy, too, with an expedition he was sending up the Missouri under direction of his son, Lieutenant James B. Wilkinson. He lacked a drum, a fife, and six good men, or a sergeant and five. Would Kingsbury send them down to St. Louis immediately.⁶⁵ On October 19 he wrote again,

I wish you to see Lt. Wilkinson and his party off without delay and as well fixed as possible we finish our Treaty today and Stoddard will be off on Monday—I wish you to send a man with Lt. Wilkinson to the head of the Settlements, to bring me advice of their progress.⁶⁶

The equipping of this mysterious expedition was a strain on both St. Louis and the camp. Mr. Westcott, merchant at St. Louis, had to send the Kingsburys tea wrapt in a paper because he had given his last canister to Lieutenant Wilkinson.

Only by sifting gossip of the time can one arrive at the purpose of this expedition under a fledgling lieutenant. Lieutenant Daniel Hughes, in a letter to Kingsbury, spoke of it as "la plate Expedition."⁶⁸ The editor of the *Kentucky Gazette and General Advertiser*, in the issue of January 23, 1806, wrote that he had "conversed with a Gentleman from St. Louis who informed him, that the object of Lieutenant Wilkinson's journey up the Missouri, was to establish a Fort at the Mouth of the river Platte; and that the party was fired upon about 300 miles up the Missouri." A later issue, dated March 1, 1806, carried a denial that there were any killings. Whereupon Dr. Andrew Steele, who had accompanied the expedition, followed with a full account.

The party commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson, consisted of 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 physician, exclusive of interpreters, hunters, and soldiers, amounting in all to about 40 men. The boat left St. Louis the middle of October (last) and ascended the Missouri about 340 miles, when the hunters who were on shore, fell in with 32 Indians (all of whom had guns)

⁶⁴Letter No. 112, Stoddard to Kingsbury, September 21, 1805.

⁶⁵Letter No. 127, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, October 12, 1805.

⁶⁶Letter No. 134, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, October 19, 1805.

⁶⁷Letter No. 131, Lieut. Daniel Hughes to Kingsbury, October 17, 1805.

of the Kansas nation, who took their rifles from them, but upon being informed that they were hunting for the son of *the great chief*, who was ascending the river on a visit to the different Indian nations, they returned them their rifles, and went down to the boat, where they met Lieut. Wilkinson and party;"

In the same issue an anonymous writer who later acknowledged himself to be Major Seth Hunt wrote,

The *ostensible* object of the expedition was the establishment of a fort, either at the mouth of the river Kansas or La Platte—it is however said, that it was intended to cover a trading voyage, as more than 2000 dollars worth of goods were transported in the public boat, being the property of individuals friendly to, and connected with Gen. Wilkinson.

At any rate, after Lieutenant Wilkinson had for some reason killed one Williamson, the party at once turned back toward St. Louis, where they arrived in December.

The first chapter in the history of Fort Bellefontaine was drawing to a close. On October 21 came news that Colonel Thomas Hunt, first commander of the fort, was approaching St. Louis; he arrived on the 29th; and if he would send out immediately a plan of the house he wanted built for himself and family, Kingsbury would rush it along. On the same day, the soldiers moved into their huts, about fifteen men to each structure, four huts to a company.

Wilkinson gave one more building direction of importance to us.

Take all hands from the Hill to work on your Cabbins and a Storehouse—The latter to be of hewn Logs 22 feet by 36 feet and to be raised five feet above the Surface of the Earth—to be under pinned with Stone, Shingled, Floored &c. . . . arrange for a gallery all around the house of 10 or 12 feet.⁴⁹

In this last building, the storehouse for the government goods for Indian trade, Uncle Sam would carry on the conciliation of the red men. Over its counters in one direction would go deer skins, bear skins, and beaver pelts. Over its counters in return would go tomahawks, copper kettles, and bright colored beads, blue and red and white. Rudolph Tillier, appointed chief factor in May of 1805, came to his post in declining years, but with bonds underwritten by Dr. Clement

⁴⁹Letter No. 137, Wilkinson to Kingsbury, October 23, 1805.

Biddle and Clement Biddle Penrose of Philadelphia. George Champlin Sibley, appointed assistant factor in August of 1805, came to the new storehouse in his twenty-third year. Brought up in the Scotch-Presbyterian atmosphere of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and educated by Dr. David Kerr and Dr. William Bingham, he brought to his work in Bellefontaine a Puritan outlook that stickled a bit at the casual book-keeping of Mr. Rudolph Tillier. That gentleman, disgusted at the righteous airs of his subordinate dismissed him after two years from government employ. Mr. Sibley mounted a horse and rode away to Washington, D. C. to tell his story to the sympathetic ear of General John Mason, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. And then like the hero of an Alger romance, George C. Sibley would be appointed chief factor of the new post to be established up the Missouri—the one later known as Fort Osage; would take half of Mr. Tillier's government goods; John Johnson of Maryland, later to be mayor of St. Louis, would take the other half to stock Fort Madison up the Mississippi, and Mr. Rudolph Tillier would find himself presiding over empty buildings, in one of which the government said he could live free of rent.

In other words, the story of Fort Bellefontaine as an Indian trading post is a tale soon told. The trade that began in the fall of 1805 ended in the fall of 1808, when posts were established nearer the tribes they served. The chocolate colored Missouri gnawed away steadily at the low land on which the trade building and the cantonment stood, until the flood of 1810 drove the establishment to the top of Belle Mont. What Sergeant Ordway described as a handsome establishment in 1806 when he came down the river with Lewis and Clark, within four years ceased to be—the Indian goods carried up the rivers, the sandy bank and buildings carried down the rivers, the soldiers moved to the top of the hill, and all made ready for a second chapter in the history of Fort Bellefontaine—one that would last until 1826 when all would be moved to Jefferson Barracks.

The gallant officers who built the first Fort Bellefontaine and the eminent ones who walked its ways, moved to their destinies. Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury, who had enlisted

as a private in the 8th Connecticut three months after the shot heard round the world, and had fought all through the Revolutionary war, did distinguished service in the War of 1812, was honorably discharged in June of 1815, and died at Franklin, Missouri, in 1837. Captain Amos Stoddard, who also had joined the Revolutionary forces as a boy, commanded at Fort Meigs in the War of 1812, and died there in 1813 of lockjaw, the result of a shell splinter suffered in defense of his post. Colonel James Morrison, most illustrious of the four Morrison brothers, became deputy quartermaster-general of the army of the Northwest in the same war, and as such had charge of commissary and transportation, and if we may believe General William Henry Harrison, "no man in the U. S. could have performed the duties of the department with more zeal, fidelity, and ability." Colonel Thomas Hunt, who had been at Valley Forge with Washington, at Monmouth, Stony Point, and in the Indian campaigns of Mad Anthony Wayne, commanded at Bellefontaine for only three years, dying there on August 18, 1808, in his fifty-fourth year. General James Wilkinson never found the "snug fixture in which he could hang up his sword" in honor. He died in 1825 in a foreign land, honors shorn away, and clouds heavier upon his name as the years roll away. The heart of Aaron Burr, dapper, debonaire Aaron Burr, broke finally and forever when the ship that carried his Theodosia failed to come to port.

The first site of the first American fort west of the Mississippi is washed away completely, lost in the sands of the rivers and gulf. The heroic endeavor, human trivialities, and blundering stupidities remain for our admiration, amusement, and comfort.

MISSOURI IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

BY RUBY WEEDELL WALDECK

PART I

CHAPTER I

THE ATTITUDE OF MISSOURI TOWARD THE CUBAN QUESTION BEFORE APRIL 21, 1898

The period between 1895 and 1900 has received little consideration by historians of Missouri. A careful study, however, reveals the fact that various changes in sentiment, business, and politics took place during these years, the results of which did not become evident until the early part of the twentieth century. Many of these changes had their origin in the activity of the State in the Spanish American War. The object of this article is to relate the events in Missouri before and during the war, and to describe the final effects of the struggle on the State.

On the surface it might appear that the issues of the conflict were far removed from the interests of Missouri, but the business men, politicians, and people generally took an active interest in the Cuban situation both before and during the war. This attitude was a result of three factors: sympathy with the struggle for independence and the sufferings of the natives; business interest in the island; and party politics.

As early as 1895 the citizens of Missouri exhibited a widespread and sincere sympathy for the Cubans. This feeling was shown by mass meetings and petitions to Congress, by organizations formed to aid the Cubans, and by individual efforts to help the struggling patriots. During the three years preceding the war, numerous petitions urging recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence were sent to Congress from various parts of the State. Such documents were

received from St. Louis,¹ Jefferson City,² Kansas City,³ Sedalia,⁴ Windsor,⁵ and Bonne Terre.⁶

Mass meetings were a further evidence of widespread interest. As early as October 29, 1895, a portion of the people of Adair County assembled at Kirksville to discuss measures for Cuban relief.⁷ At various times during 1896 and 1897 the citizens of Sedalia and Columbia held meetings to further the Cuban cause.⁸ The citizens of Henry County held a meeting at which they organized a committee to gather money and supplies for Cuban sufferers.⁹ An assembly of students sympathizing with Cuba was held at the State University.¹⁰ Kansas City was the scene of considerable activity. On November 19, 1895, a mass meeting was called and speakers from nearly every faction, creed, and faith were asked to address the assembly.¹¹ On December 30, 1896, another meeting was held in that city, which adopted resolutions favoring the recognition of Cuban belligerency.¹² Five hundred veterans of the Civil War, both Confederate and Union, met there on April 17, 1898, to pass resolutions urging Congress to act for the cause of Cuba.¹³

Organizations created to aid Cubans and the Cuban cause were most active in St. Louis. During 1895 a society was established in that city which was in close touch with the Cuban junta in New York. By November, 1895, the activity of this body, although conducted with great secrecy, began to be noticed. The following account appeared in the *St. Louis Republic*, November 27, 1895: "Within the past month

¹*Congressional Record*, 54th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 158.

²*Ibid.*, p. 393.

³*Ibid.*, pp. 130, 447.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 447.

⁵*Ibid.*, 54th Cong. 1st Sess., p. 103.

⁶*Ibid.*, 54th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 1089.

⁷Violette, Eugene M., *History of Adair County, Missouri* (Kirksville, 1911), p. 432.

⁸*Sedalia Daily Capital*, December 22, 1895, January 10, 1897; *Columbia Missouri Herald*, April 1, 1898.

⁹Lamkin, Uel W., *A History of Henry County, Missouri* (Clinton, 1919), p. 185.

¹⁰*M. S. U. Independent*, March 5, 1898. (Student publication, University of Missouri, Columbia.)

¹¹*Kansas City Times*, November 19, 1895.

¹²*Ibid.*, December 31, 1896.

¹³*Ibid.*, April 18, 1898.

St. Louis has been a center of activity in this part of the country for proselytes to the cause of Cuba. Not only have the regular agents been busy, but there have been numerous visitors from other cities.¹⁴ The head of the organization was Señor Acquirri, and one of its prominent members was T. Rosser Roemer, captain of the "Busch Zouaves," a crack drill squad.¹⁵ In February, 1896, a creole from New Orleans arrived and made himself known to a small circle of Cuban sympathizers. Evidently his visit encouraged activity, for work began more openly. St. Louis was now made a recruiting center for the Cuban army.¹⁶ Recruiting stations were opened but were frequently moved to evade interference by the city officials. Branch juntas were established in several smaller towns, such as Sedalia and St. Joseph.¹⁷ From thirty to fifty men a week were gathered from St. Louis and the surrounding country and sent to Cuba. These men received food, clothing, and arms, but no salary.¹⁸ By the first week in March it was estimated that one hundred and fifty men had left for the island.¹⁹ Of this number only four are known: David Berensberg, of Sedalia, and Lieutenant Levine, Sergeant Hillegas, and Captain T. Rosser Roemer of St. Louis.²⁰ The junta in St. Louis gradually extended its activities. In October, 1897, it changed its name to "The American Cuban Foreign Legion of the United States of America." Cubans openly came to buy arms and supplies and were welcomed in the homes of sympathizers.²¹ When war was declared, the work of the junta was superfluous, and no further evidence of its existence has been found.

An organization of a more legitimate character was founded on November 21, 1896. A mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held at the City Hall in St. Louis to consider measures for aiding the insurgents. At the same time

¹⁴*St. Louis Republic*, November 27, 1895.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, November 28, 1895.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, March 4, 1896.

¹⁷*Sedalia Daily Capital*, March 5, 1896.

¹⁸*St. Louis Republic*, March 4, 1896.

¹⁹*Sedalia Daily Capital*, March 5, 1896.

²⁰*St. Louis Republic*, March 22, 1897.

²¹*Ibid.*, October 19, 1897.

arrangements were made for a permanent association.²² In subsequent meetings the name "St. Louis Cuban Relief Committee" was adopted, and J. B. O'Meara was made president.²³ The purposes of this organization were to arouse enthusiasm for the Cuban cause, raise money, gather supplies, and urge other bodies to write and send petitions to Congress in behalf of Cuba. In line with this latter policy, appeals were made to Governor Stephens, various congressmen, and Señor de Lôme.²⁴ Attendance at meetings was sometimes discouragingly small, but as the diplomatic situation became more tense the sessions created more interest and were better attended.²⁵ A purely humanitarian organization, the "Missouri Central Relief Committee," was created in St. Louis in February, 1898. Its sole object was to gather food and clothing for the destitute of Cuba.²⁶

The individual efforts to aid the insurgents were prompted as much by love of adventure as by sympathy. The most romantic of these attempts personally to aid Cuba was made by Captain T. Rosser Roemer. In November, 1895, Captain Roemer disappeared from St. Louis.²⁷ Early in December it was learned that he had left for Cuba with letters from the Cuban agents in St. Louis. Landing on the western coast of the island, he wandered for a week before he found the insurgent army. He was given the commission of colonel and allotted to the personal staff of the Cuban commander, Gómez.²⁸ Somewhat later he was joined by his old comrade, Sergeant Hillegas. Late in the summer of 1896, Roemer was commissioned by his commander to carry letters to the junta in New York. He left the island in an open sixteen-foot boat rigged with sails. He succeeded in reaching the Bahamas safely, and proceeded thence to New York, where he arrived ragged, emaciated, and ill.²⁹ He

²²*Ibid.*, November 22, 1896.

²³*Ibid.*, August 28, 1897.

²⁴*Ibid.*, November 22, 1896. Señor de Lôme was the Spanish minister to the United States.

²⁵*Ibid.*, August 28, 1897.

²⁶*Ibid.*, February 20, 1898.

²⁷*Ibid.*, November 27, 1895.

²⁸Mrs. T. Rosser Roemer, statement to the author, January, 1934.

²⁹*Ibid.*

was granted a leave of absence by Estrada Palma, and returned to St. Louis in September, 1896. Cuban sympathizers and friends of Roemer joined in giving him a banquet, which was preceded by a parade.³⁰ The celebration almost took a public form, and Roemer was hailed as a hero by the press. Other individual efforts to aid the insurgents came mainly from physicians. During the year 1897 the need for medical aid in Cuba attracted men of the profession. Dr. Foster S. Winn of St. Louis left for Cuba to serve at his own expense.³¹ In March, 1897, a corps of twenty students from the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis went to the island both for adventure and practice.³²

In spite of all the apparent enthusiasm for the Cuban cause, there is evidence that the feeling was not universal. The more adventurous individuals, military men, and politicians were the ones who voiced their sentiments. A few who feared the spread of yellow fever wished intervention to insure sanitary conditions on the island.³³ The chief enthusiasm for hostilities was among young men who had never experienced war.³⁴ Those who were indifferent were silent. However, judging from the increasing number and the vehemence of articles and editorials on the Cuban question in the newspapers, the Missouri public was becoming more and more in favor of war during the year 1897. The destruction of the *Maine* sent a thrill of horror across the State, as it did across the nation. Many who had not favored war, now felt it to be the only course left. That war would result was taken for granted, and the more impetuous chafed at delay. In Kansas City, theater audiences hissed McKinley, and a number of ministers demanded immediate war with Spain.³⁵ Only a few voices were raised against war. William Marion Reedy, editor of *The Mirror*, and the editor of the *Columbia Herald* urged the public to view the situation dispassionately.³⁶

³⁰*St. Louis Republic*, September 1, 1896.

³¹*Ibid.*, March 22, 1897.

³²*Ibid.*, March 5, 1897.

³³Mrs. A. W. Schulenberg, statement to the author, January, 1934.

³⁴*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 21, 1898; *The Mirror*, March 3, 1898.

³⁵*Kansas City Times*, April 4, 1898.

³⁶*Columbia Missouri Herald*, July 1, 1898; *The Mirror*, March 10, 1898.

Sermons pleading for calmness and fairness were preached,³⁷ but these were scarcely heard above the general clamor and excitement. War became the all-absorbing topic of conversation throughout Missouri, and the conflict was looked forward to as a holy pilgrimage.

Commercial interest was an additional factor in determining the attitude of Missouri citizens toward Cuba. St. Louis was the center for the distribution to the West of tobacco, coffee, sugar, and other Cuban products. The revolution had seriously interfered with the exportation of these articles from the island. Moreover, vast amounts of flour and grain products had been sent to Cuba by Missouri firms, and this trade, too, had been curtailed. Such interests were not featured in the newspapers, although occasional reference was made to them.³⁸ The appeals to Congress made by Missouri business organizations give definite proof of the interest of Missourians in Cuba. On December 4 and 21, 1895, Senators Cockrell and Vest introduced resolutions from the St. Louis Missouri Merchant's Exchange urging the recognition of Cuban belligerency.³⁹ The Kansas City Board of Trade, indignant over the Spanish tariff of five dollars a barrel on flour, adopted a similar resolution. This petition was presented in the Senate by Senator Cockrell, December 11, 1895.⁴⁰ On April 19, 1897, Senator Vest introduced a petition from the St. Louis Implement and Vehicle Board of Trade urging the recognition of the independence of the island.⁴¹ A number of petitions from the Kansas City Board of Trade were presented by Senator Cockrell; one on January 3, 1896, petitioning for the speedy recognition of Cuban belligerency;⁴² another on February 27, 1897, urging recognition of independence and the granting of material aid to help the insurgents in the war with Spain.⁴³ The opposite stand was taken by the St. Louis Cotton Ex-

³⁷ *St. Louis Republic*, April 8, 1898. These sermons were preached by Rabbi Harrison, Rev. Duckworth, and Rev. G. Scott Carr.

³⁸ *Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, January 24, 1896.

³⁹ *Cong. Record*, 54th Cong., 1st Sess., pp. 276, 291.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 131.

⁴¹ *Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 749.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 54th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 447.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 2192.

change in sending to Cockrell a petition against the recognition of independence.⁴⁴ The cotton growers of Missouri feared the competition of Cuban cotton. On May 18, 1897, Senator Cockrell introduced a petition signed by sixty-eight business firms of St. Louis urging Congress to restore peace in the island so that commerce could be resumed. Among them were milling and grain companies, grocery companies, printing companies, bag factories, and coffee and candy concerns.⁴⁵ The frequency and number of these petitions is proof of the real interest of Missouri business men in Cuban affairs.

The attitude of the two great national parties toward the Cuban question determined the policies of the local organizations in Missouri. The Democratic party was foremost in championing the Cuban cause in the United States Congress; consequently, the Democrats took a similar stand in the State. Outside of the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri was predominantly Democratic, with a Democratic governor, Lawrence Vest Stephens; Democratic senators, Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest; and eleven Democratic representatives out of a total of fourteen.⁴⁶ The majority of the newspapers represented the dominant party, and to a large extent the newspapers created the sentiment of their readers. Judging from the press, the State was heartily in favor of war with Spain. This conclusion is proved by the actions of the State legislature. On January 11, 1897, Bohart, of Clinton County, introduced a concurrent resolution into the House, instructing the Missouri senators and representatives in Washington to favor the recognition of Cuban independence.⁴⁷ This resolution passed on January 27 with but three dissenting votes, and in March it also passed the Senate.⁴⁸ Representative R. S. Johnson, of St.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, 54th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 447.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, 55th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 1135.

⁴⁶*Official Manual of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 485. The Democratic representatives were James T. Lloyd, Robert Bodine, Alex. M. Dockery, Charles T. Cochran, Will. Cowherd, David DeArmond, James Cooney, Richard Bland, Champ Clark, Ed. Robb, Willard Vandiver, Macenas Benton. The Republicans were Charles Pearce, Richard Bartholdt, and Charles F. Joy.

⁴⁷*House Journal*, 59th Mo. Gen. Assem., 1897, p. 576.

⁴⁸*Senate Journal*, 59th Mo. Gen. Assem., 1897, p. 426.

Louis County, introduced a resolution favoring the independence of the island, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Affairs; but it was never acted upon.⁴⁹ Governor Stephens reflected the ideas of his party when he expressed the opinion that the wreck of the *Maine* was due to Spanish treachery and that war was inevitable and right.⁵⁰ The political views of party leaders and newspapers profoundly influenced the attitude of the general public.

Interest in the Cuban cause was displayed not only in Missouri itself, but by its representatives in the United States Congress. Both of the major political parties expressed sympathy with the insurgents. The Democratic party, however, became more active in demanding that definite measures be taken to settle the disturbances on the island. The Democratic representatives and senators of Missouri were all good party men and upheld their party's policies by urging action in favor of the insurgents.

The situation in Cuba had been a source of annoyance to the United States for a number of years before 1898. As early as 1895, and periodically during 1896, resolutions were introduced in Congress urging the President to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents or to recognize Cuban independence. These were consistently voted on favorably by the Democratic senators and representatives of Missouri. Many Republicans joined the Democrats in an attempt to force action on the Cuban question before Cleveland went out of office.⁵¹ But the President continued to resist congressional interference and persisted in his policy of neutrality.⁵² Angered by Cleveland's disregard of the wishes of Congress, Senator Vest introduced a resolution on December 21, 1896, declaring "that the President has not the exclusive power to recognize the independence of a foreign people struggling to establish a government for themselves."⁵³ This resolution was never voted on. During January and February, 1897, the Cuban

⁴⁹ *House Journal*, 39th Mo. Gen. Assem., 1897, p. 48.

⁵⁰ *Sedalia Daily Capital*, February 18, 1898.

⁵¹ *Selections from the Correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge, 1884-1918* (New York, 1925), Vol. I, pp. 240, 249.

⁵² Lodge, Henry Cabot, *The War With Spain* (New York, 1900), p. 20.

⁵³ *Cong. Record*, 54th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 354.

question was constantly before Congress, but no serious crisis developed. On February 13, 1897, DeArmond, of Missouri, introduced a resolution into the House urging the recognition of Cuban belligerency. He declared: "The stopping of this war ought to be done with the smooth methods of law, or if these methods are too smooth to be effective, it ought to be done with the sharp edge of the sword."⁵⁴ The Cleveland administration came to a close with no change in the situation.

On March 4, 1897, McKinley became president. Although the Cuban plank in the Republican platform had been stronger than the one in the Democratic platform, McKinley and his party exhibited no desire to hurry into war. The Democrats, opposing a Republican president, became more aggressive. On April 1, 1897, Senator Morgan introduced a resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents.⁵⁵ It was passed in the Senate on May 20. Senator Vest was absent because of illness, but Cockrell voted for it.⁵⁶ The resolution then went to the House, where Speaker Reed succeeded in burying it.⁵⁷ In the midst of the discussion on the resolution President McKinley sent a special message to Congress asking for \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. The measure quickly passed both Houses and was approved by the President on May 24. All representatives of Missouri cast their votes in favor of this humane measure.⁵⁸ No further action was taken, as both Houses adjourned for the summer.

Congress convened on December 6, 1897. McKinley's message urged that body to give Spain a chance to try out a new policy in Cuba, but in case that should fail, suggested the possibility that the United States would have to interfere.⁵⁹ The message was severely criticized in Missouri and by the Missouri representatives in Congress.⁶⁰ On January

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, p. 1808.

⁵⁵*Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 562.

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, p. 1186.

⁵⁷Lodge, *The War With Spain*, p. 24.

⁵⁸*Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 1203.

⁵⁹*A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1907*, compiled by James D. Richardson (Washington, 1896-99), Vol. X, p. 38.

⁶⁰*St. Louis Republic*, December 7, 1897.

20, 1898, Clark and Cochran made speeches attacking the Republican administration. Cochran declared: "The administration is practically joining hands with Spain to crush the Cubans. The partnership between the Spanish butchers and American Republic shall terminate."⁶¹ Clark expressed himself equally strongly and ended his speech with the words: "If Spain does not bring the war to a speedy conclusion the United States ought to expel her from the Western hemisphere."⁶² Senator Vest and Representatives Cochran, Bland, DeArmond, and Bodine all vehemently declared themselves in favor of intervention, and their prominent part in the debates placed Missouri definitely among the leading states active in the interest of Cuba and for intervention.⁶³

The continued alarming reports of Consul-General Lee resulted finally in the dispatch of the *Maine* to Havana harbor on January 24, 1898. Among others, Representative DeArmond severely criticized the sending of the ship as dangerous to the lives of the crew.⁶⁴ His judgment was vindicated when, on February 15, the *Maine* was destroyed in Havana harbor. The public demand for war increased in intensity. Congress felt the need of preparing for defense. On March 7 a bill was introduced for the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for national defense. Three Missourians, Bland, Dockery and Cochran, made speeches favoring the measure.⁶⁵ The next day the bill was passed unanimously by the House and on the following day by the Senate.⁶⁶

The next few weeks were spent in anxious and tense waiting for the report on the *Maine* disaster, and for the outcome of diplomatic negotiations with Spain. With difficulty Congress was restrained from declaring war. On March 23, Champ Clark introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, which was buried in the Committee

⁶¹Cong. Record, 55th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 806.

⁶²Ibid., p. 793.

⁶³St. Louis Republic, January 23, 1898.

⁶⁴Ibid., January 28, 1898.

⁶⁵Stevens, Walter B., *Centennial History of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1921), Vol. II, p. 300.

⁶⁶Olcott, Charles S., *The Life of William McKinley* (New York, 1916), Vol. II, p. 13.

on Foreign Affairs.⁶⁷ McKinley saw that peace was possible; yet to curb the belligerence of the people involved a political risk which he was afraid to face. To hesitate longer in asking for the declaration of war might have cost him the leadership of his party.⁶⁸ Disappointed over the reluctance of Spain to meet all of the demands of the United States, McKinley, on April 11, sent his message to Congress, asking for authority to end hostilities in Cuba and to use the military and naval forces for this purpose.⁶⁹ Missouri Democrats were disappointed in the message, for as Representative Cochran said: "It does not even squint at Cuban independence."⁷⁰ On April 13, a resolution authorizing the President to intervene, secure peace, and establish, by the free action of the people, a stable and independent government in Cuba, was introduced in the House and passed by a vote of 324 to 19.⁷¹ The Republican representatives of Missouri joined with their Democratic colleagues in voting for the measure.⁷² If this was to be a Republican war, it was necessary for Republicans to get into the bandwagon, and henceforth the Republican representatives of Missouri, Joy, Pearce, and Bartholdt, backed every war measure of the administration. The war resolutions were debated in the Senate until April 16. The first resolution included the statement that the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be" free and independent. This was upheld by the Democratic members, including Cockrell and Vest. The Republicans voted down the resolution. When the clause on Cuban independence was removed, the Democrats voted solidly against the measure. Cockrell was very active in attempting to secure independence for Cuba and only voted in favor of the resolution after the addition of the Teller amendment, which prevented the annexation of Cuba by the United States. The resolution, with the Teller amendment, was

⁶⁷*Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 3153.

⁶⁸Millis, Walter, *The Martial Spirit* (Boston, 1931), p. 124; Olcott, *The Life of William McKinley*, Vol. II, p. 30.

⁶⁹Olcott, *The Life of William McKinley*, Vol. II, p. 30.

⁷⁰*Sedalia Daily Capital*, April 12, 1898.

⁷¹Latané, John H., *America as a World Power* (New York, 1907), p. 25.

⁷²*Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 3820.

passed on April 16 by a vote of 67 to 21.⁷³ The House and Senate resolutions differed on the recognition of Cuban independence. Three days later the Senate voted to stand by its own resolutions, the vote being 42 to 35.⁷⁴ On the same day the House, by a vote of 31 to 6, agreed to accept the Senate resolutions. All Missouri representatives present, both Republican and Democratic, voted affirmatively.⁷⁵ On April 25 a bill was passed declaring that a state of war had existed since April 21. War with Spain was at last a reality. Through the activity of her representatives in Congress, Missouri had gone on record as consistently and heartily in favor of the Spanish American War.

News of the declaration of war created an outburst of enthusiasm all over the State. In St. Louis bells rang, guns boomed, and flags waved. "Affairs seemed to indicate," said the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "that perhaps it was a gala day in the city and the citizens were celebrating some joyous event."⁷⁶ The celebration was not confined to St. Louis; Kansas City went into a frenzy of joy when it became known that war actually existed. Firebells rang, whistles shrieked, and crowds of men and boys paraded the streets shouting.⁷⁷ Joplin, Sedalia, Lamar, Jefferson City, Hillsboro, and other small towns reported scenes of wild confusion and rejoicing.⁷⁸ When war became an actuality, many people who had opposed it felt it their patriotic duty to support the President.

CHAPTER II

MOBILIZATION

War feeling had been running high in Missouri during March and April, 1898. As early as March 1, military preparations were begun without official orders. Moved by the martial spirit, groups of men began to form companies independent of the regular militia. Such organizations came

⁷³*Ibid.*, p. 3993.

⁷⁴*Ibid.*, p. 4041.

⁷⁵*Ibid.*, p. 4063.

⁷⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 21, 1898.

⁷⁷*Kansas City Times*, April 21, 1898.

⁷⁸*Ibid.*; *Jefferson City Democrat*, June 15, 1898; *Sedalia Daily Capital*, April 22, 1898.

into existence all over the State. They were particularly numerous in Marshall, Carthage, St. Joseph, Macon, Sedalia, Columbia, Jefferson City, Kansas City, and St. Louis.¹ In the latter city the most active of these organizations were "The Sons of Veterans," "The Naval Reserves," and "The Busch First Regiment of St. Louis."² These private companies were all doomed to disappointment, for the State National Guard was called first. Moreover, Adjutant General Bell made an announcement that only the militia would be allowed to drill with arms.³ Upon publication of the decision of the United States government to use only state troops, some of the private companies disbanded, and many of the men enlisted in the regular State organizations. Other companies continued to drill in the hope that they might be incorporated bodily into some regiment.⁴

Governor Stephens found it necessary to shorten his vacation in California in order to be in the State in case relations with Spain should reach a climax. He returned to Missouri on April 9 and was at once confronted with the probable necessity of mobilizing troops.⁵ The National Guard of Missouri consisted of four regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery, Battery A of St. Louis, and Battery B of Kansas City. The members of the State legislature had never regarded the militia as very important and were not inclined to give it hearty support. An annual appropriation of \$10,000 by the State, supplemented by private subscriptions, kept the organization alive.⁶ Equipment was meager. The men were supplied with uniforms and old-fashioned Springfield rifles. None of the regiments had their full quota.⁷

The Governor rightly felt that it was somewhat impolitic to take definite steps toward war when hostilities had not yet been declared. Nevertheless, he asked Adjutant General

¹Jefferson City Daily Tribune, February 18, 1898; Carthage Evening Press, July 9, 1892; Macon Republican, April 29, 1898; St. Joseph Gazette (daily), February 23, 1898; Columbia Missouri Herald, April 22, 1898.

²St. Louis Republic, April 1, 1898.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Jefferson City Daily Tribune, April 9, 1898.

⁶Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri, edited by Sarah Guitar and Floyd C. Shoemaker, Vol. VIII. p. 304.

⁷St. Louis Republic, March 10, 1898.

Bell to make whatever preliminary arrangements the laws of the State permitted in time of peace.⁸ Before the middle of April, Bell had ordered all guns and equipment of the National Guard of Missouri brought out of the State armory building and put into shape.⁹ The colonels of the various regiments were commanded to fill vacancies in their ranks and to hold themselves ready for call.¹⁰

When war was finally declared, the Missouri regiments expected to be called into action immediately. Contrary to expectations, no orders came from State headquarters; and men and officers became very impatient.¹¹ Troops from many other states were mobilized and ready for service. The press berated Stephens for his inactivity.¹² The Governor, however, felt he could not proceed until he had received orders from the War Department. To answer the criticism, he issued the following statement to the press: "We are waiting President McKinley's call for troops to mobilize the National Guard of this State. Adjutant General Bell and myself have everything in readiness for it. When we start the wheels we will surprise everybody by our speed. There is very little appropriated by the State for the purpose of mobilizing, but the credit of the State will be used and the movement of the men will not be delayed."¹³

The President's official call for 125,000 men was issued on April 24, and five days later Stephens received the formal demand for troops. The quota for Missouri was five regiments of infantry and one battery of light artillery.¹⁴

Lieutenant Letcher Hardeman, of the regular army, was detailed to take charge of mobilization in Missouri.¹⁵ The first preliminary to be arranged was the selection of a suitable rendezvous for the troops. In cooperation with Adjutant General Bell, Hardeman examined several camp sites in and about St. Louis: The Fairgrounds, Tower

⁸St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, April 13, 1898.

⁹*Sedalia Daily Capital*, April 22, 1898.

¹⁰St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, April 10, 1898.

¹¹*Ibid.*, April 20, 1898.

¹²*Ibid.*, April 23, 1898; *Kansas City Times*, April 28, 1898.

¹³St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, April 23, 1898.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, April 29, 1898.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, May 1, 1898.

Grove Heights, Meramec Highlands, Spanish Lake, and Forest Park.¹⁶ Bell consulted with Governor Stephens and Attorney-General Crow relative to the place of rendezvous.¹⁷ They were of the opinion that it might be possible to have the men camp on the grounds at Jefferson Barracks. Stephens at once telegraphed Washington asking for permission to use the Barracks, a request which was granted.¹⁸ Ignoring this, Lieutenant Hardeman announced several days later that he, with the approval of the State administration, had decided to use a tract of land near Tower Grove Park.¹⁹ There was much indignation at this move; the press intimated it was an attempt to use the war for personal gain.²⁰ A group of St. Louis citizens sent a telegram to Adjutant General Corbin urging the use of Jefferson Barracks.²¹ The answer curtly settled the question: "The Missouri troops have been ordered to go into camp at Jefferson Barracks and that order has not been changed and will not be."²² There was no choice left, and a public announcement was made that the rendezvous would be Jefferson Barracks.

Adjutant General Bell moved his headquarters to St. Louis and began to plan for the actual movement of troops. The question of finances arose at once. Since Stephens had made economy the keynote of his administration, he felt that this policy must be considered in mobilization. There were no funds available for emergencies and the legislature was not in session. Most people believed that a special session of the Missouri Assembly would be called to appropriate the necessary money to equip troops and place them at the disposal of the federal government.²³ But to call such a session would have entailed considerable expense. Stephens, therefore, refused to take this step, although the preparation of the troops was seriously retarded.²⁴ He decided to use the

¹⁶*Ibid.*, May 1, 1898.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, May 2, 1898.

¹⁸*Ibid.*

¹⁹*St. Louis Republic*, May 4, 1898.

²⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 3, 1898.

²¹*Ibid.*

²²*Ibid.*

²³*St. Louis Republic*, April 7, 1898.

²⁴*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 9, 1898.

credit of the State when necessary and to wait for supplies from the United States government whenever possible.²⁵ The press severely criticised this policy. The *Salem Monitor* scored Missouri as being "Proud in warwind but poor in war funds."²⁶ The militia had only old-style weapons and was woefully lacking in camp outfits, ammunition, and uniforms. The new recruits were entirely without equipment.²⁷ To furnish the troops properly would have meant a considerable outlay of money. Stephens hoped that the cost would be borne by the United States. However, the federal government decided that each state should bear the expense and that it would be reimbursed at a later date.²⁸

The cost of equipment was not the only outlay to be considered. The transportation of men from their home towns had to be paid, and also their maintenance between the time they departed from their homes until they were mustered into the United States service. Mobilization was delayed while Adjutant General Bell corresponded with the War Department on the subject. On May 3, Lieutenant Hardeman was informed that the United States government would pay for the transportation of troops, but that it would not be responsible for the subsistence of the men for more than six days prior to actual muster-in.²⁹ Governor Stephens consequently decided to leave the recruits in their home towns until every thing was ready for their immediate entrance into federal service. He issued the following statement to the press: "The programme of concentrating men only as fast as the government can take care of them will be adhered to. Any other programme would be a useless expense, both to the State and to the national government."³⁰

Meanwhile, the various militia regiments proceeded with their preparations. The First Regiment, a St. Louis organization, under command of Colonel Edwin Batdorf, was con-

²⁵ *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. VIII, p. 305.

²⁶ *Salem Monitor*, April 14, 1898.

²⁷ *St. Louis Republic*, March 10, 1898.

²⁸ *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. VIII, p. 306.

²⁹ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 3, 1898.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, April 27, 1898.

sidered the most efficient in the State.³¹ In accordance with Bell's orders, Battrdorff called for volunteers. By April 15 the regiment contained 750 men. When news came of the declaration of war, the officers and privates were directed to give up their positions and repair immediately to the armory.³²

The Second Regiment was stationed at Joplin and was under command of Colonel W. K. Chaffee. Since it had an insufficient number of companies, Chaffee assigned officers to recruit several new ones in and around Sedalia, Joplin, and Carthage. He also ordered the captains of existing units to fill up their ranks.³³ The "Governor's Guards" of Jefferson City and the "Carthage Light Guards" of Carthage joined the regiment and became companies L and A, respectively.³⁴ After the first burst of enthusiasm, several captains found it difficult to obtain recruits.³⁵ Confederate and Union veterans were eager to enlist but were generally too old.³⁶ The lack of enthusiasm in Jefferson City caused unfavorable comment in the newspapers. The Jefferson City *Daily Tribune* sarcastically pointed out that most of the tenders for service had been to command companies or to serve in the band. "One county," wrote the editor, "has organized three brass bands. The Dons could hardly stand an attack of American country bands massed in a hollow square all playing a 'Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight'."³⁷ In spite of difficulties, nine companies had been recruited to full strength by April 30, and the regiment was considered ready for service.³⁸

The Third Regiment under Colonel George P. Gross was stationed at Kansas City. The regiment was in very poor condition, its equipment meager, and its ranks not filled up.³⁹ Because of these conditions the fear prevailed that it would be

³¹*Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, November 7, 1898.

³²J. G. Waldeck, statement to the author, October, 1933.

³³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 13, 1898.

³⁴*Carthage Evening Press*, May 14, 1898.

³⁵*Sedalia Daily Capital*, April 22, 1898.

³⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 12, 1898.

³⁷*Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, April 28, 1898.

³⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 30, 1898. The officers were William K. Chaffee, colonel; Harry C. DeMuth, lieutenant-colonel; and Harrison Mitchell, Franklin E. Williams, and Ralph Harrison, majors.

³⁹*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 126.

retained for home defense.⁴⁰ In accordance with the orders from Bell to fill up the regiment, the Colonel vigorously pushed recruiting. Enlistment offices were opened in Kansas City, Independence, and Liberty.⁴¹ A rumor spread that the regiments would be called in order of the seniority of their colonels. If so, the Third would go first.⁴² This rumor raised great expectations and aided materially in enlisting volunteers. By strenuous efforts, Colonel Gross raised the necessary 400 men and filled up his regiment. The volunteers were drilled daily and a school for non-commissioned officers was held.⁴³ By the end of April, Colonel Gross felt that his regiment was in fair condition, and he was anxious to move to the rendezvous.⁴⁴

The Fourth Missouri United States Volunteer Infantry was organized from a nucleus of eight companies of the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard of Missouri under command of Colonel H. H. Corby. Its headquarters were at St. Joseph, where the Colonel had been drilling men even before war was declared.⁴⁵ At the outset, it was believed that only the First and Second Regiments would be called. Colonel Corby therefore gave such men as were anxious to see service, permission to join the Second, which was in need of recruits.⁴⁶ When word came that Missouri's quota would be five regiments, the Fourth was certain to be called, and recruiting was pushed with renewed vigor. As with the other regiments, enthusiasm had waned during the first week in May, and unusual efforts were necessary to secure volunteers. Recruiting officers were sent to towns in northern and northwestern Missouri, where four new companies were raised and the four existing companies filled.⁴⁷

⁴⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 8, 1898.

⁴¹*Kansas City Times*, May 1, 1898.

⁴²*Ibid.*

⁴³*Ibid.*, April 22, 1898.

⁴⁴The officers of the regiment were: George P. Gross, colonel; Charles E. Wagner, lieutenant colonel; and Sidney Kelsey, Fred Fleming, and Thomas Stevens, majors.

⁴⁵*St. Joseph Gazette* (daily), April 12, 1898.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, April 17, 1898.

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, April 23, 1898. The officers were: Joseph A. Corby, colonel; William P. Burnham, lieutenant colonel; and W. E. Stringfellow, William S. Henrick, and Clay S. McDonald, majors.

On April 28, Adjutant General Bell gave official orders to organize the Fifth Regiment.⁴⁸ It was to be recruited from western and central Missouri, and headquarters were established at Kansas City.⁴⁹ The regiment began its existence under difficulties. It had no nucleus of men or officers to build on as the other regiments had. During its entire career it was torn by dissension, which was caused by political interference and jealousy occasioned by the mad scramble for commissions. Three methods of selecting officers were possible. They could be selected by the men and officers of the line; they could be appointed by the Governor; or regular United States Army officers might be appointed.⁵⁰ Speculation at once arose as to which method would be used. The first procedure was the general rule in the election of company officers. Officers of the field and staff were both elected and appointed. Politicians recognized the opportunity of the State executive to enhance his political plans in the possible forty-eight appointments. Bell corresponded with the War Department on the subject, but the matter was not settled for several weeks. The decision finally placed the election of officers in the hands of the men and officers of the line, but subject to the Governor's approval.⁵¹ This arrangement practically gave the control of appointments to the Governor, although he was curbed by precedent and public opinion.

Colonel Louis A. Craig had organized a private regiment in Kansas City which he called the First Missouri Volunteers. It was taken for granted that this body, which had already elected its officers, would form the nucleus of the Fifth Regiment.⁵² Craig had been elected as colonel by his men and expected to be appointed to this office by the governor. Stephens, ignoring Craig and his organization, appointed Milton Moore to the office of colonel and commanded him to raise the new regiment.⁵³ Craig, although disappointed,

⁴⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 27, 1898.

⁴⁹*Kansas City Times*, April 28, 1898.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, April 27, 1898.

⁵¹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 27, 1898.

⁵²*Kansas City Times*, April 28, 1898.

⁵³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 27, 1898.

hoped to obtain the commission of lieutenant colonel and to have his body of volunteers accepted as the Fifth. Meanwhile Stephens had decided to allow Kansas City to furnish but five companies of the new regiment. The rest were to be raised in and around Harrisonville, Carthage, Higginsville, Excelsior Springs, Greenfield, and Mexico, all important political centers which the Governor wished to favor.⁵⁴ The appointment of Charles H. Morgan to the position of lieutenant colonel left only the position of senior major open to Craig. Much disgruntled, Craig and all of the officers of the First Missouri Volunteer regiment resigned and the body was disbanded.⁵⁵ Colonel Moore then announced enlistment for the Fifth open, and five companies of the old regiment re-enlisted and were mustered into State service on May 1.⁵⁶

Recruiting was pushed vigorously, but the results were somewhat discouraging. Stephens' policy of delaying the movement of troops caused a slump in enlistment. Furthermore, the disappointed officers of Colonel Craig's regiment were charged with discouraging volunteers.⁵⁷ Lack of tents, uniforms, and blankets added to the difficulties of Colonel Moore. He finally appealed to the citizens of Kansas City for tents and supplies, so that he could hold his men together.⁵⁸ The students of the University of Missouri at Columbia had responded at once to the call to arms and had formed a cadet corps.⁵⁹ This company, under command of Captain J. H. English of Kansas City, was allowed to form Company I of the new regiment. Having received more training than any other body, it became the crack company of the Fifth. The cadet band was accepted as the Fifth Regiment band.⁶⁰ The various companies, on May 2, proceeded to elect their captains, all of whom passed their examinations the following day.⁶¹ Then they had to be commissioned by Governor Stephens. He approved all but Charles F. O'Brien, a newspaper corres-

⁵⁴*Kansas City Times*, April 29, 1898.

⁵⁵*Ibid.*

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, May 1, 1898.

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, May 3, 1898.

⁵⁸*Ibid.*, May 1, 1898.

⁵⁹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 26, 1898.

⁶⁰*Columbia Missouri Herald*, May 20, 1898.

⁶¹*Kansas City Times*, May 4, 1898.

ponent of Kansas City who had been guilty of writing articles not very flattering to the Governor.⁶² In the meantime the men impatiently awaited orders to move to the rendezvous.⁶³

Among the original organizations of the Missouri National Guard were two batteries of light artillery, A of St. Louis, and B of Kansas City. Battery A was considered a crack company and was the pride of St. Louis.⁶⁴ From the first it was evident that it would be the chosen artillery regiment. The men of Battery B were much disappointed. It was suggested that the company join the new Fifth Regiment, but Captain Klingman did not favor this arrangement. Bitter and chagrined, he disbanded his company and refused to serve at all.⁶⁵

There is no doubt that of all the Missouri regiments, Light Battery A was the favorite. The officers had little difficulty in filling the ranks to wartime strength.⁶⁶ The men of the better classes were particularly anxious to join this organization. "The roster of the regiment," says *The Mirror*, "would make a fairly good roster of our first families."⁶⁷ The regiment, under Captain Frank M. Rumbold, at first encamped at Grand near Lafayette, where the manoeuvres of the artillery-men attracted curious and interested crowds.

In the meantime, the first week in May passed, and the men and officers began to chafe at the delay. Other states already had troops in the national camps. Detachments of the regular army had passed through Missouri bringing the reality of war very close to everyone. The Eleventh Infantry and Third Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, had been ordered to the Atlantic coast.⁶⁸ All this activity increased the impatience of the volunteers. Drilling without guns or uniforms was not very inspiring, and murmurs of dissatisfaction

⁶²*Ibid.*, May 6, 1898.

⁶³Companies A, B, C, D, and F were from Kansas City; Company E was from Harrisonville; G from Carthage; H from St. Louis; I from Columbia; K from Higginsville; L from Mexico; and M from Excelsior Springs.

⁶⁴Porter, V. M., "A History of Battery 'A' of St. Louis," in *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II, No. 4 (March, 1905), p. 30.

⁶⁵*Kansas City Times*, April 27, 1898.

⁶⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 26, 1898.

⁶⁷*The Mirror*, May 12, 1898.

⁶⁸*Ibid.*, April 16, 1898.

tion arose on all sides. Officers, in some cases, had difficulty in holding their men. Recruiting took a decided slump all over the State and criticism of the Governor increased everywhere. Telegrams poured into the headquarters of Adjutant General Bell, containing impatient demands for orders to move.⁶⁹ Criticism even came from the War Department. General Corbin issued a statement, saying: "I am much disappointed with the showing made by several states, among the number are Missouri and Kansas."⁷⁰

The Governor insisted that the lack of action was not the fault of the State but of the War Department, which had failed to issue the necessary orders to muster in.⁷¹ He could have moved the regiments to Jefferson Barracks without these orders, but he wished to spare expense. He sent a telegram to Washington urging Adjutant General Corbin to send instructions to the mustering officers in Missouri.⁷² Inferring from the answer to this telegram that orders would arrive shortly, Stephens issued instructions to the First Regiment and Battery A to proceed to Jefferson Barracks.⁷³ In order to provide transportation for the troops without an immediate outlay of money, Bell made arrangements with the railroads to charge the expense of transportation to the State until the convening of the Fortieth General Assembly, which would appropriate money to pay the debt.⁷⁴

Definite orders came from Adjutant General Corbin on May 10, to muster in all troops at once and move them on to the national rallying points immediately. They were to go with whatever equipment they then possessed, and the state would be given credit for its expenditures.⁷⁵ Adjutant General Bell at once ordered the regiments which were not already at Jefferson Barracks to proceed to that rendezvous.⁷⁶ He issued instructions that all equipment and uniforms were to be

⁶⁹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 2, 1898.

⁷⁰*Kansas City Times*, May 13, 1898.

⁷¹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 2, 1898.

⁷²*Ibid.*, May 2, 1898.

⁷³*Ibid.*, May 3, 1898.

⁷⁴*Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. VIII, p. 305.

⁷⁵*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 10, 1898.

⁷⁶*Ibid.*

receipted for by the general commissary if they were to be taken from the State. This precaution was taken to insure repayment by the United States government.⁷⁷

The only immediate result of the orders of May 10 was to move the regiments to Jefferson Barracks, for on May 14 came instructions from the War Department to hold all troops for full equipment.⁷⁸ There was considerable disappointment among the volunteers but they were somewhat compensated by the activity occasioned by the move to Jefferson Barracks.

The First Regiment and Battery A had been ordered to the rendezvous on May 4. After a parade and presentation of flags, both bodies had arrived at the Barracks on the evening of that day. The First Regiment at once experienced difficulties. No preparations had been made for the comfort of the men. Orders for provisions and for the transport of tents and blankets had been forgotten, causing great discomfort. The first days were cold, rainy, and gloomy. The tents were leaky; blankets and straw for beds were insufficient; and the food was poorly prepared by amateur cooks.⁷⁹ The officers, fearing the men would weaken and ask to be discharged, made every possible effort to improve conditions, with but slight success.⁸⁰ The men named their encampment "Camp Stephens," in honor of the Governor. On May 11 the elections of officers took place.⁸¹ Battery A suffered little discomfort. Friends and relatives poured into camp bringing food and comforts for the men, and influential and efficient officers were able to procure good equipment and provisions.⁸²

The Second Regiment had received orders from Bell to move to the rendezvous on May 4. The troops responded with alacrity. Celebrations in honor of the departing men were held for almost every company, and crowds of people escorted

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, May 14, 1898.

⁷⁸*Ibid.*

⁷⁹*Ibid.*, May 6, 1898.

⁸⁰*Ibid.*, May 6, 7, 1898.

⁸¹*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 145. The officers were: Edwin Baddorf, colonel; John H. Cavender, lieutenant colonel; and A. M. Fuller, Alfred Kennett, and Clarence Sinclair, majors.

⁸²*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 6, 1898. The officers were: Frank M. Rumbold, captain; Edward Bates Eno and John E. Weber, first lieutenants; and W. J. Murray, second lieutenant.

the volunteers to the stations.⁸³ The regiment arrived at "Camp Stephens" on May 5, where it had practically the same experience as the First Regiment. Orders for the Third to proceed to Jefferson Barracks came on May 7. The troops marched at once to the train accompanied by a big parade of citizens.⁸⁴ The next day it arrived at "Camp Stephens." Orders for the Fourth Regiment did not arrive until May 10. Two days later that body had assembled at the Barracks. Here both regiments shared with the First and Second the hardships of "Camp Stephens." The *Kansas City Times* reported that on Sunday, May 9, the troops held a day of fasting and prayer—"Fasting because there was nothing to eat—prayer for the eatables to come."⁸⁵

The Fifth Regiment was obliged to undergo a week of weary waiting. Not until May 13 did orders to move to the rendezvous arrive.⁸⁶ Most of the companies, especially those from Kansas City, were presented with flags and lunches and given a farewell celebration by their fellow townsmen.⁸⁷ After two days the various companies arrived at Jefferson Barracks in anything but a military manner and totally without equipment, uniforms, or supplies.⁸⁸ Although Milton Moore had been appointed colonel by the Governor, he had to be elected by the officers of the line, as did all the regimental officers. Considerable uneasiness existed. It was obvious that the Governor wished some of the commissions to go to men of his selection. Moore was a friend of the Governor, but he was also very popular, and was certain of election to the office of colonel. Other gubernatorial candidates were not so acceptable.⁸⁹ There was particular objection in the regiment to Henry S. Julian, a friend and supporter of the Governor. The election took place on May 17. When the ballots were counted, it was found that Julian had obtained just two votes

⁸³Jefferson City Daily Tribune, May 5, 1898; Sedalia Daily Capital, May 6, 1898; Carthage Evening Press, May 28, 1898.

⁸⁴Kansas City Times, May 7, 1898.

⁸⁵Ibid., May 9, 1898.

⁸⁶Ibid., May 13, 1898.

⁸⁷Ibid.

⁸⁸St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 14, 1898.

⁸⁹Ibid., May 16, 1898.

on the first ballot and none on the second.⁹⁰ One popular officer, Major Pearson, had to be sacrificed in order to shut out Julian. Major Stark offered to resign in favor of Pearson, but it was feared that Stephens would then install Julian by using his power to appoint an officer to fill a vacancy.⁹¹ The Governor, not desiring to arouse further criticism, rather unwillingly accepted the elected officers.⁹² In the medical examinations the regiment was severely culled, and a hurried skirmish for recruits took place. An appeal was made to the "Sons of Veterans," who had previously formed an independent company. They agreed to join the Fifth provided they could choose their own officers. Such consent was given, and the body became Company H.⁹³

While the regiments were assembling, Lieutenant Hardeman proceeded with the mustering-in ceremonies. This was accomplished in the following order: Battery A on May 10, the Second Regiment on May 12, the First on May 13, the Third on May 14, the Fourth on May 16, and the Fifth of May 18.⁹⁴

The second call for volunteers on May 25 again put the State in a fever of activity.⁹⁵ Bell received a telegram from Washington asking him when Missouri would be ready to make up her shortage of 1700 men.⁹⁶ He indignantly answered that Missouri had already filled her quota. He discovered his mistake the next day when he found that the number of men in the existing companies was to be raised from 81 to 106.⁹⁷ The commanders of the regiments in camps were ordered to send officers to the districts in which the regiment was originally raised to secure the necessary recruits.⁹⁸ Although the newspapers were full of reports of patriotism

⁹⁰*Ibid.*, May 17, 1898.

⁹¹*Ibid.*; *Kansas City Times*, May 17, 1898.

⁹²The officers were: Milton Moore, colonel; Charles H. Morgan, lieutenant colonel; W. M. Abernathy, Will. T. Stark, George D. Moore, and Henry S. Julian, majors.

⁹³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 19, 1898.

⁹⁴*Correspondence Relating to the War With Spain*. Published by the U. S. Adjutant-General's Office (Washington, 1902), pp. 601-602.

⁹⁵*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 26, 1898.

⁹⁶*Ibid.*, May 29, 1898.

⁹⁷*Ibid.*, May 31, 1898.

⁹⁸*St. Louis Republic*, June 26, 1898.

and anxiety to enlist, the officers of the old regiments experienced difficulty in obtaining volunteers.⁹⁹ Battery A had the least trouble, and the First Regiment probably had the most. Within a few weeks the government requirements had been fulfilled.

The second call for volunteers included the demand for an extra regiment. On June 18, definite orders were received to raise such a body, and the State turned its attention to the recruiting of the Sixth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers.¹⁰⁰ Independent companies had continued to be formed and drilled even after the first five regiments had gone. Two companies at Kirksville, seeing no chance of getting into the Missouri Militia, had offered themselves to the governor of North Carolina, who was having difficulty in raising his quota.¹⁰¹ These independent organizations now had another chance. From all parts of the State the governor received applications for authority to organize companies. Rosters of enough companies to form three regiments were on file in the adjutant general's office.¹⁰² Out of chaos, definite plans were gradually evolved. Since southeastern Missouri had furnished no men on the first call, volunteers from this section were to be given preference. Lieutenant Letcher Hardeman, appointed colonel of the new regiment, proposed a plan to organize a new National Guard of thirty-six companies, with officers commissioned as National Guard officers. Of these companies, the twelve best would be selected to form the Sixth Regiment.¹⁰³ The organization proved to be popular, and recruiting progressed briskly in southeastern Missouri and also in and around St. Louis. The "Busch Zouaves" were still drilling and were ready to offer themselves on the second call. A company was raised at Washington University called the "University Rifles", which began drilling at Grand and Hickory Streets.¹⁰⁴ Another company was raised in St. Charles, one in Carondelet, one in St. Louis county, and four were formed in St. Louis.

⁹⁹*Ibid.*, June 26, 1898.

¹⁰⁰*Ibid.*, June 18, 1898.

¹⁰¹*Ibid.*, May 23, 1898.

¹⁰²*Ibid.*, June 21, 1898.

¹⁰³*Ibid.*, June 22, 1898.

¹⁰⁴*Student Life* (Washington University), May, 1898; *St. Louis Republic*, June 11, 1898.

Colonel Hardeman finally announced that he had selected the following companies: one company each from Willow Springs, Brookfield, California, Doniphan, St. Charles, Bloomfield, Kennett, Lutesville, Carondelet and Webster Groves, and two from St. Louis to be chosen by lot out of the four existing companies.¹⁰⁵ The "Busch Zouaves" were consistently ignored. The Webster Groves Company was recruited in Pacific, Clayton, Kirkwood, Eureka, Ferguson, and other towns in St. Louis county. Although George A. Kauffman had been instrumental in forming the organization, John R. Dyer was elected captain.¹⁰⁶ A quarrel ensued which was given considerable publicity. Finally Kauffman and his adherents withdrew and enlisted in Company C of St. Louis, and Captain Dyer and his company were mustered into State service by Dr. Pesold. Because of the unpleasant notoriety which the quarrel had caused, Adjutant General Bell and Colonel Hardeman refused to accept the Webster Groves Company, and it had to serve three years in the State militia.¹⁰⁷ A company from DeSoto was chosen to take its place.¹⁰⁸ The companies selected were ordered to rendezvous at Jefferson Barracks, where they established "Camp Bell." The Sixth experienced almost none of the inconveniences borne by the earlier regiments, on account of the lessons learned by the State, and also because of the experience and efficiency of Colonel Hardeman. Tents, food, and bedding were ample, and the men received uniforms at once.¹⁰⁹

The scramble for commissions began as soon as the second call was sounded. There were numerous applications for the position of major and captain, and hundreds of requests for the colonelcy alone. The mail of Bell and Stephens was full of such applications.¹¹⁰ It was expected that those who had organized companies would be commissioned as officers if they could pass the examinations. But it gradually became apparent that the State administration intended to have

¹⁰⁵ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 30, 1898.

¹⁰⁶ *St. Louis Republic*, June 25, July 13, 1898.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, July 13, 1898.

¹⁰⁸ *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 414.

¹⁰⁹ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 13, 1898.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, May 27, June 1, 1898.

something to say about the commissions, and that room was to be made for the disappointed officers who had been ousted by the other regiments.¹¹¹ The fight for commissions created a tension in camp. The elections took place, and the names of the successful candidates were sent to the Governor. His decision was made public on August 5, much to the relief of everyone.¹¹² It was found that five officers elected were deposed. Politicians were not slow to point out that one was from Kansas City, and four were from St. Louis, both cities being Republican strongholds hostile to the Governor.¹¹³ The regiment was mustered in between July 20 and 23.¹¹⁴ It was the last body of troops to be raised by the State.

The total cost of mobilization to the State of Missouri was only \$2,050, to the great satisfaction of Governor Stephens. Whether or not this economical policy was appreciated by the citizens of Missouri is questionable. A more costly program which would have sent Missouri troops to the front more quickly and which would have equipped them better, might have been given greater approval by a war-enthusiastic public. It was later charged that this parsimonious policy was partly to blame for the failure of Missouri troops to be sent to the front.¹¹⁵

CHAPTER III

THE MISSOURI STATE TROOPS IN FEDERAL SERVICE

The Missouri Militia regiments became a part of the United States Army on completion of the mustering-in ceremonies. For a few days they lingered at Jefferson Barracks. Battery A was the first to leave the State. Orders to entrain were received on May 13, and the Battery arrived at Chicka-

¹¹¹The trouble which arose over the appointment of officers to regiments which were already in national camps will be discussed in a subsequent chapter.

¹¹²*St. Louis Republic*, August 5, 1898.

¹¹³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 31, 1898.

¹¹⁴*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 414. The officers of the regiment were: Letcher Hardeman, colonel; Harvey C. Clark, lieutenant colonel; and Orlando Guthrie and J. G. Dickinson, majors.

¹¹⁵The enlistment of Missourians in the regular United States army will be discussed in a subsequent chapter.

mauga Park, Georgia, four days later.¹ The Second and First Regiments left for Chickamauga on May 18 and 19, respectively.² Enroute the troops were fairly well provided for, although provisions for the First Regiment gave out, and the men had to depend on the generosity of the people of the towns through which they passed.³ On May 21, the first section of the train which carried the First Regiment was wrecked. The stock and baggage cars were telescoped and private George Walker was killed. Seven others were injured, but none seriously.⁴ The death of Walker was the first loss of life among Missouri troops. His body was sent back to St. Louis and buried with all the honors of war. The rest of the regiment arrived at Chickamauga Park on May 21.⁵ The Second had arrived the night before. The men at once settled down to regular army life. The First was assigned to the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Third Army Corps, commanded by General James F. Wade.⁶ The Second was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division of the First Army Corps commanded by General John R. Brooke.⁷ The Fifth Regiment, on May 22, was also ordered to Chickamauga Park. Three days later it departed on a poorly equipped train with no sleeping cars, reaching its destination on May 27.⁸ It was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Third Army Corps.⁹

The Third and Fourth Regiments were assigned to Camp Alger, Virginia. The Third left on May 26. On arrival it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division of the Second Army Corps.¹⁰ The Fourth had left a day earlier. It enjoyed the best accommodations enroute that any regiment had had so far.¹¹ The troops arrived at Camp Alger

¹*Correspondence Relating to the War With Spain*, p. 602.

²*Ibid.*, p. 601; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 18, 1898.

³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 20, 1898; J. G. Waldeck, statement to the author, October, 1933.

⁴*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 22, 1898.

⁵*Muster Out Rolls of the First Regiment* (MSS., Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City).

⁶*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

⁷*Ibid.*

⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 27, 1898.

⁹*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 137.

¹⁰*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

¹¹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 24, 1898.

in high spirits but almost totally unequipped. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Second Army Corps.¹²

Various problems presented themselves at once in both camps. Haste and inefficiency resulted in poor handling of food stuffs and unsanitary camp conditions. Regulation army rations were issued, consisting of beans, rice, potatoes, bacon, and canned and fresh beef. Bread and fruit were scarce. The canned beef proved to be both unpalatable and in poor condition.¹³ The fresh beef was often tough or putrid.¹⁴ Frequently the potatoes were rotten or spongy, and the bacon full of maggots.¹⁵

The water supply was totally unfit for use in Camp Alger and Chickamauga. The latter was condemned as a veritable pest hole. Almost the only source of drinking water was Chickamauga creek. Garbage and feces were deposited in pits just outside of the lines of the regiment and covered with a thin layer of earth. The continuous rains caused the water to ooze out of these pits and run into the creek. In this body of water the men bathed and washed their clothes.¹⁶ Typhoid developed almost at once and increased alarmingly. The First Regiment was fortunate in discovering an old well which it appropriated for its own use. The regiment had about \$1,500 in its treasury, which was now used to buy extra food and supplies. These circumstances, together with the efficiency of the regimental physician, Dr. Hereford, kept the First in better condition than many others.¹⁷

In the matter of clothing the First Regiment was less fortunate. The State had provided uniforms, blankets, and arms, expecting to be reimbursed by the United States government, but a dispute arose. Although the uniforms were almost worn out, the State insisted on full price, which the federal officials refused to pay. Bell directed the officers to return the uniforms, and the men were ordered to their tents to

¹²*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

¹³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 3, 1898.

¹⁴*St. Louis Republic*, June 4, 1898.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, June 3, 1898.

¹⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 18, 1898; *Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, September 7, 1898.

¹⁷*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 24, 1898.

divest themselves of their clothing. This command created a rather embarrassing situation, as there were no United States uniforms forthcoming at once. The men wrapped themselves in blankets and so remained for some time.¹⁸ Needless to say the martial spirit of the volunteers was somewhat dimmed. Lieutenant Colonel Cavender was much exercised over the delay in providing equipment, and began to take vigorous measures to remedy the situation. By June 10 the men again had clothes, and finally on July 21, two months after leaving Jefferson Barracks, the colonel reported that his entire regiment was fully equipped.¹⁹ Early in June the First Regiment had begun to notice the effects of political meddling of the State administration in military affairs. Both Colonel Batdorf and Lieutenant Colonel Cavender, feeling that they were a part of the United States army, refused to accept inexperienced officers appointed by the Governor from civilian life, on the ground that the offices ought to be filled by regular promotion of men already in service.²⁰ Although the War Department upheld the actions of Batdorf and Cavender, the officers incurred the resentment of the Governor. In the latter part of July all the officers of the regiment received their signed commissions except Batdorf, Cavender, and Adjutant Webster.²¹ All during July the regiment waited impatiently for a call to action. Time after time rumors arose that the First would move, only to prove false. The report was circulated that the War Department could not use the regiment since its officers were not properly commissioned.²² The whole affair reacted unfavorably upon the popularity of Governor Stephens.

The history of the Second Regiment is almost a repetition of the experiences of the First. Colonel Chaffee reported much sickness.²³ Several companies proved to be very unruly, and many soldiers deserted. There was much dissatisfaction

¹⁸*Ibid.*, June 5, 1898; J. G. Waldeck, statement to the author, October, 1933; Walter Abling, statement to the author, March, 1934.

¹⁹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 21, 1898.

²⁰*Ibid.*, June 13, 1898.

²¹*Ibid.*, July 27, 1898.

²²*Ibid.*, August 7, 1898. A more detailed account of this controversy will be given later.

²³*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 126.

over lack of pay, and the men accused the officers of appropriating money sent by relief organizations at home.²⁴ The volunteers hoped daily for commands to proceed to the front, but when orders came from headquarters the Missouri troops were never included. Lack of equipment was generally believed to be the cause of omission.²⁵ As a result, resentment against Stephens increased both among the troops and at home.

Battery A was the first Missouri regiment to arrive at Chickamauga. It was assigned to the Light Artillery Brigade.²⁶ Except for guns and horses, the Battery was sufficiently equipped; and when these were supplied on May 19, the company was able to take its place as one of the most perfect organizations at Chickamauga.²⁷ It received its merited reward when orders came on July 20 to proceed at once to Newport News, where the Battery was to embark for Porto Rico as part of the First Army Corps under Major J. B. Rodney.²⁸ The regiment left Chickamauga on July 24 and arrived at Newport News at eleven o'clock at night three days later.²⁹ Captain Rumbold found that orders had been given to sail the following day at four o'clock in the afternoon. Consequently, all baggage and men had to be transferred during the next morning. These rush orders were the result of a suspicion on the part of Major Rodney that an armistice was imminent, and he wanted to get away before he could be stopped.³⁰ Captain Rumbold discovered that there probably would not be enough room on the transports to carry the entire First Corps. He therefore lost no time in rushing his men and equipment on Board the *Roumania*, an old freighter pressed into service. After a wild, disorderly scramble the entire Battery succeeded in getting on board, and the freighter set sail. Conditions on the boat are best described in Captain Rumbold's own words:

²⁴*Sedalia Daily Capital*, June 12, 1898.

²⁵*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 127; *Carthage Evening Press*, August 20, 1898.

²⁶*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 602.

²⁷*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 16, 1898.

²⁸*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 139.

²⁹*Ibid.*

³⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 20, 1898.

A tug boat with one gun could capture us, the *Roumania* is so poorly fitted up. There are 780 men in the steerage, eighteen inches to a man. You can imagine how it smells. There are 700 head of horses and mules, and these are on either side of the officers' quarters. There is no way to dispose of the droppings, therefore we could not sleep and had to sleep on deck.²¹

The rations taken along were canned beef, tomatoes, beans, and coffee. There was no provision for cooking, and no fit food for those who became sick.²²

After a week on the high seas, the *Roumania* arrived at Guanica on August 3, where the boat ran on a reef. The vessel was held fast for twelve hours. When released, the transport proceeded to Poncé and then to Arroyo,²³ where a landing was made. There were no facilities for unloading; so the men of Battery A improvised a wharf by sinking two lighters and using planks from the horses' stalls. Ten days were required to unload the tangled mess that had been thrown in, in one day.²⁴ At Arroyo the regiment reported to Major General Brooke. On August 12, Brooke decided to drive the Spaniards from their position near Guayama. Battery A was chosen as part of the attacking force, and was assigned to the position of second battery in the column of attack.²⁵ The force advanced to within three miles of Guayama, where it took up a position in front of a Spanish blockhouse.²⁶ Here the guns were set, sighted, and ready to be shot, when a messenger arrived with news of the armistice.²⁷

During the next few weeks the men of Battery A underwent some real hardships from bad weather and inefficiency of higher officers.²⁸ The company lost three men from typhoid fever. Cullum Whittlesey was the first member of the Mis-

²¹Porter, "A History of Battery 'A' of St. Louis," in *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II, No. 4 (March, 1905), pp. 34-36.

²²*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 20, 1898.

²³*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 139.

²⁴Porter, "A History of Battery 'A' of St. Louis," in *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II, No. 4 (March, 1905), p. 37.

²⁵*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 139.

²⁶Porter, "A History of Battery 'A' of St. Louis," in *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II, No. 4 (March, 1905), pp. 36-39.

²⁷*Ibid.*; *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 139.

²⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 20, 1898; *The Mirror*, September 8, 1898.

souri volunteer troops to lose his life on Spanish soil.³⁹ Fortunately for the men, the stay in Cuba was short.

The Fifth Regiment had arrived at Chickamauga Park with little equipment, no uniforms, and no training. The men needed almost everything soldiers could need. The regiment was dubbed "Falstaff's Army" by the rest of the camp.⁴⁰ It was the first week in June before uniforms were received. Camp experiences were the same as those of the First and Second Regiments, but by strict enforcement of measures for sanitation Colonel Moore was able to keep the sick list of his regiment comparatively low.⁴¹

Even at Chickamauga the Fifth was not free from State politics. When Colonel Moore was assigned to the command of a brigade, Charles Morgan became Colonel. Major William Abernathy was promoted, thus leaving a position open, to which Governor Stephens hastened to appoint Julian.⁴² Although Abernathy had been promoted, he had not actually handed in his resignation. Therefore, on the grounds that technically there was no vacancy, both the battalion and regimental officers ignored the new Major Julian, who had hurried to Chickamauga.⁴³ The trouble over commissions in the First regiment and also the case of the battalion adjutants had already been referred to the Adjutant General of the United States. Now, for the third time, a dispute over commissions in the Missouri troops was brought to headquarters. A consideration of the case of Major Julian resulted in the decision that he would have to be re-examined, mentally and physically, and again be mustered in to the United States service. He accordingly took his place in the regiment.⁴⁴ Colonel Morgan drilled his troops faithfully, but the men felt there was little chance of seeing active service.

Conditions at Camp Alger were no better than those at Chickamauga. On May 31, Congressmen Cowherd, Dockery, and Cochran visited Camp Alger and were much disturbed

³⁹Hite, St. Clair L., *The Homeward Bound Pennant* (St. Louis, 1908).

⁴⁰*St. Louis Republic*, June 5, 1898.

⁴¹*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 136.

⁴²*Kansas City Times*, June 12, 1898.

⁴³*Ibid.*, July 9, 1898.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*

over the lack of equipment of troops from their State.⁴⁵ They complained to the United States Adjutant General, and by June 9 the entire Third Regiment had received uniforms.⁴⁶ The unhealthful location of Camp Alger necessitated some change. On August 22 the Third and Fourth, together with other troops, were sent to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, where the men enjoyed better conditions.⁴⁷

Colonel Corby of the Fourth Regiment used a unique method to obtain uniforms for his men. On May 28, President McKinley visited Camp Alger to review the troops. Corby created a sensation when he paraded his regiment in ragged civilian clothes and without arms.⁴⁸ His object was to impress the President with the lack of equipment, and also to show how quickly raw recruits could be whipped into shape.⁴⁹ As the ragged troops went by, the crowd was moved to wild cheers.⁵⁰ The exhibition had the desired result, for by June 1 the regiment had received its uniforms.⁵¹ The Fourth was chosen to go to Porto Rico with General Wade, but this expedition never materialized.⁵² On September 12, Colonel Corby was made brigadier commander, and Lieutenant Colonel Burnham became colonel of the regiment.⁵³

The Sixth, the last regiment to take the field, was destined to see more extensive service than any Missouri troops. Orders came on August 12 to proceed to Jacksonville, Florida, where the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Seventh Army Corps under General Lee.⁵⁴ Camp "Cuba Libre" at Jacksonville proved to be a pleasant, healthful spot. Colonel Hardeman spent the time drilling and bringing his troops up to a high degree of efficiency. His strict discipline did much to make the men comfortable and orderly. On October 16, the regiment was transferred

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, May 31, 1898.

⁴⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 9, 1898.

⁴⁷*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

⁴⁸*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 131.

⁴⁹Stevens, *Centennial History of Missouri*, Vol. II, p. 301.

⁵⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 2, 1898.

⁵¹*Ibid.*

⁵²*Ibid.*, August 4, 1898.

⁵³*Ibid.*, September 30, 1898.

⁵⁴*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 138.

to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps.⁴⁴ On November 6 the Sixth left Jacksonville for Savannah, Georgia. One battalion, which had stayed at Jacksonville to guard public property for the government, did not reach Savannah until November 27. The encampment at Savannah was named "Camp Onward."⁴⁵ In December the regiment received orders to embark for Havana. It sailed on December 21 and reached Havana Harbor four days later on Christmas day. The men were marched to a camp at Marianno, ten miles outside of Havana.⁴⁶ "Camp Columbia", as the new camp was called, was made tolerably comfortable, considering the climate.⁴⁷ The next three months were spent in practice marches and guard duty. On January 1 the Sixth took part in the formal ceremonies in which Cuba was relinquished by Spain and the United States flag was raised.⁴⁸ The approach of the rainy season endangered the health of the men and brought about the removal of troops to the United States. The Sixth was ordered back in April, and arrived at Daufuskie Island on April 10, where it was held in quarantine for six days.⁴⁹ The regiment then went into camp at Savannah to await muster out.

With the return of the Sixth Regiment the activities of the Missouri Volunteer Troops in the Spanish-American War came to an end. They had, through no fault of their own, taken but a small part in the actual hostilities, but they had shown patriotism equal to that of volunteers from any state in the Union.

⁴⁴*Correspondence Relating to the War With Spain*, p. 602.

⁴⁵*Muster Out Rolls of the Sixth Regiment* (MSS., Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City); *Poplar Bluff Citizen*, January 4, 1899.

⁴⁶*Poplar Bluff Citizen*, January 4, 1899.

⁴⁷*Muster Out Rolls of the Sixth Regiment* (MSS., Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City).

⁴⁸*Ibid.*

⁴⁹*Ibid.*

(*To be continued*)

MISSOURIANA

Hunting the Bee Tree

John Mullanphy Fights for His Cotton and Makes a Fortune

Thwaites' Daniel Boone

Missouri Entertains a Grand Duke

Do You Know, Or Don't You?

Topics in Missouri History

Advertisements in the Pioneer Press

HUNTING THE BEE TREE

Accounts in old county histories testify, somewhat surprisingly, to the importance of the bee in Missouri pioneer life. The very name is shown on the map of Missouri in Bee Township, Honey Creek, Bee Creek and Bee Branch. The harbinger of civilization, the friend of the pioneer, and the symbol of ill omen to the Indian, the bee, or, as it was called by the Indian, "the white man's fly," was one of Missouri's chief attractions for the early settlers. Wild honey and beeswax were among the principal exports of more than one pioneer community and the pastime of "hunting the bee tree" (or "coursing the bee"), as the old county histories testify, was a favorite sport. "House raising bees," "beefing bees," "quilting bees," "sewing bees," "husking bees," "spelling bees," and still other "bees" too numerous to mention, colorfully demonstrate the intimate association of the bee with Missouri pioneer life. "To take a bee line," meaning "as straight as the crow flies," is still another phrase with a different connotation and to the custom of "hunting the bee tree" may be traced its derivation. Even a war may be traced to the bee. In 1839-40, the Missouri-Iowa boundary dispute, or the so-called "Honey War," was precipitated by the cutting down of three bee trees in the territory in dispute.

The presence of bees in Missouri and the West invariably attracted the attention of early explorers, writers and travelers, among them, Lewis and Clark, Nuttall, Maximilian, Bradbury, Gregg, Wyeth, Long, Palmer, Faux, and Fremont. According to Maximilian and Bradbury, the bee was not known in America until it was introduced by Europeans, and Bradbury

further asserts that bees were unknown west of the Mississippi before 1797. In relating a traditional story, he says that the bee was introduced into Missouri by a French woman [Madame Chouteau?] of St. Louis, who, having received a present of honey from Kaskaskia, was so much delighted with it that on being told it was produced by a "kind of fly," she sent a negro with a small box sixty miles to Kaskaskia to get a pair of the flies that she might obtain the breed. Though an interesting and even charming story, there is little doubt that wild honey was used by the French to sweeten their coffee before 1797.

Beginning with the early nineteenth century, early writers note the spread of the honey bee west of the Mississippi—always in advance of the line of immigration. Bradbury, who was in St. Louis in about 1810, writes:

Their extraordinary progress is probably owing to the country being prairie and yielding therefore a succession of flowers during the whole summer which is not the case in forests. Bees have spread over this continent to a degree and with a celerity so nearly corresponding with that of the Anglo-Americans, that it has given rise to a belief that they are their precursors, and that to whatever part they go the white people will follow. I am of the opinion that they are right, as I think it as impossible to stop one as the other.

Josiah Gregg, writing about 1839 or 1840, notes that no honey bees seemed to have been discovered as far west as any part of the Rocky Mountains and but few beyond Council Groves on the Santa Fe route, while the journals of Lewis and Clark and of Palmer state that the honey bee was not to be found in the regions of the Columbia river. The latter note, however, the presence of the bumble bee on the Columbia.

The belief that the bee was the forerunner of civilization is nowhere more strikingly or dramatically illustrated than by Fremont in his *Report of an Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the Year 1842*, although the bee which Fremont immortalizes was the bumble bee and not the honey bee. After vividly describing the planting of the American flag amidst lofty crags, snow and ice "on the highest peak" of the Rockies in the Wind River Range, Fremont records:

Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound and the silence complete, we thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a solitary bee . . . came winging his flight from the eastern valley and lit on the knee of one of the men. It was a strange place, the icy rock and the highest peak in the Rocky Mountains, for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier—a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization.

It is no wonder that references to the bee are found in the journals of these early writers. Besides the fact that in the wilderness its cheery presence always gave assurance of nearby abodes of civilization, its honey was highly prized as a delicacy and a welcome variation in the typical hunter's diet. Journal entries recording the making of camp tell of the breaking of the regular routine in order to hunt bee trees. In 1819, Nuttall, in writing of his travels in Arkansas Territory, tells of the finding of an abundance of honey, on which, he states, "mixed with water, I now almost entirely subsisted as we had no other food but venison, and were without either bread or vegetables."

From pioneer accounts, Missouri, like a veritable Canaan, flowed with honey. Faux, in his travels of 1818-20, records that Missouri Territory "boasts the best land in the country," and that it was "full of wild honey." In the newly opened Platte Purchase, according to John Bidwell, "every tree that had a hollow in it, seemed to be a bee tree, and every hollow was full of rich golden honey"—a statement that seems to be borne out by the evidence that one man, in the course of a week, found thirty-two bee trees and that a single hunting party in Atchison county gathered seven barrels of honey during one expedition. Often, instead of gathering the honey, it was pressed out and allowed to flow upon the ground, there to be again collected by the bees, while only the wax was kept.

In Harrison county, adjoining the Platte Purchase, honey was so plentiful, according to Walter B. Stevens, that "it became a leading article of barter."

The pioneers loaded a wagon with honey and beeswax and sent it eighty miles to Liberty to trade for coffee, tea, salt, calico and ammunition. Beeswax was made into cakes and given the name of 'yellow boys.'

These cakes passed as currency among the early settlers, usually on a basis of twenty-five cents a pound. It is a tradition that occasionally these beeswax cakes were adulterated. A settler came to trade one day and offered a beeswax cake, the corner of which broke off exposing a filling of tallow. His counterfeit was handed back to the settler who was boycotted by his neighbors, none of whom would handle his beeswax. Worse than that, the small creek on which the counterfeiter of beeswax lived was given the name of the Tallow Fork of Beeswax.

In the northeast part of the State, in what is now Scotland county, Judge John C. Collins tells of seeing wagons containing seventy-five barrels of wild honey passing near his residence en route to market and says that, as the second tier of counties from the river and other localities across the river yielded similar quantities, the amount of wild honey shipped down the Mississippi river in pioneer days must have been enormous. Judge Joseph Thorp, another authority, in writing of the abundance of bees on the banks of the Lamoine [Lamine?] makes the statement: "I have known as high as ten gallons of honey to be taken from one hive, and frequently, three to six gallons. It looks like a big tale to tell, but if I had a witness, I could prove it." Of the large amounts of honey taken from central Missouri in the Boone's Lick country, the *Missouri Intelligencer* of April 1, 1820, notes that as much as 200 gallons might be obtained in a single day's hunting. Prices brought by honey sold in the market, according to different sources, varied from 10 to 25 and $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

As a source of recreation, hunting bee trees was a favorite sport. Stevens says:

The Forks of the Grand river was a country abounding in wild honey . . . When the first frosts came, people living along the Missouri river put barrels and buckets into their wagons and started up the Grand river valley for its annual harvest of sweetness. So many of them came that they made roads which were known as 'bee trails.' Arriving at the Forks, the hunters went into camp and remained until their barrels were full. One party told of finding six trees within 300 feet of their camp on West Grand river. In a single day they filled their barrels and had fifty gallons left over. They made a trough for the surplus, covered it with another trough and buried the honey in the ground intending to come back after it in the spring but did not return. The finder of a bee tree cut his initials on it or made a mark with notches. That established ownership. To cut down a tree thus claimed was no better than theft. . . .

Often great distances were covered and parties camped out for days and even weeks at a time. John Woods, in his *Two Years Residence in the Settlement on the English Prairie in the Illinois Country*, tells of seeing two bee hunters who said that they had come from the Ohio. A surprisingly large expedition in Missouri, which gives some idea of the distance, enthusiasm, elaborate preparations and numbers which might be involved in a bee hunting expedition, is thus described by the *Franklin Missouri Intelligencer* of September 21, 1826:

We had, for several days, observed a frequent passing of waggons, through our town, accompanied with men armed with guns and dogs, all seemingly in high spirits, and prepared for a journey. Upon enquiring their destination, we found that they were generally bound for the head waters of Chariton, Grand and some as far as the Des Moines Rivers a "Bee Hunting." From five to six men usually accompany each waggon and team of 4, 5, or 6 horses, provided with provisions for an absence of from 3 to 5 weeks.—We were also informed that it was expected no less than 40 waggons, thus equipped, would go from this country alone in search of one of the great articles for which Canaan was so celebrated. It is also expected that a corresponding number in proportion to population, will set forth from the 10 or 12 adjacent counties.

Such were the proportions which might be assumed by the outstanding pioneer industry and sport of hunting the bee tree.

JOHN MULLANPHY FIGHTS FOR HIS COTTON AND MAKES
A FORTUNE

An interesting and amusing anecdote of John Mullanphy, St. Louis' first millionaire and great philanthropist, is related in the colorful pages of John F. Darby's *Personal Recollections*. Mullanphy, an Irishman and a veteran in the army of Napoleon, came to the United States in 1795 and settled, about 1804, in St. Louis. Mr. Darby writes:

There was a story told of the manner in which Mullanphy had made his immense fortune, which is as follows: He went to New Orleans during the War of 1812, and was there buying cotton when General Jackson was making preparations to receive the British. General Jackson's quartermaster took all the cotton in the place to make breastworks, Mullanphy's cotton among the rest. Mr. Mullanphy was very angry because his cotton was taken, and said he would go and see Gen. Jackson. He was quite

excited and came up to Gen. Jackson's quarters, where he saw the flag flying and a sergeant with his musket pacing up and down before the door. He accosted the sergeant, and said he wanted to see Gen. Jackson. The soldier directed him to walk in. Mr. Mullanphy went up just in front of the old hero, who was writing at the table, and said, "General Jackson, your quartermaster has taken my cotton," mentioning the number of bales. The old general stopped writing, lifted his spectacles from his eyes to the top of his head, as his manner was, and looking right at Mr. Mullanphy, asked, "Is this cotton yours?" "Yes," said Mullanphy. "Then, by the Eternal, there is no one more interested in defending it," said the general. "Sergeant," said he, calling out to the soldier in front of his door, "bring a musket, put it in this man's hands, march him into the ranks, and make him fight for his cotton." The cotton buyer was marched off, put into the ranks, and fought for his cotton.

In a life of General Jackson published in 1828, in Boston, this passage occurs: "An additional number of bales of cotton were taken to defend the embrasures. A Frenchman whose property had thus been seized, fearful of the injury it might sustain, proceeded in person to Gen. Jackson to reclaim it, and to demand its delivery. The general, having heard his complaint and ascertained from him that he was unemployed in any military service, directed a musket to be brought to him, and placing it in his hands, ordered him on the line; remarking at the same time that, as he seemed to be a man possessed of property, he knew of no one who had a better right to defend it." This occurred with Mr. Mullanphy, and the biographer made a mistake in calling him a Frenchman.

When Mr. Mullanphy, many years after, went to Washington City as a witness in the trial of Judge Peck, Gen. Jackson, who was then president of the United States, treated him with great distinction and consideration.

After the battle was over, Mr. Mullanphy said he could hear people on all sides saying they would look to the government for pay for their cotton; and he knew it would take a long time to get money out of the government. Great delay, great expense, and an act of Congress would have been required. He went to Gen. Jackson, and said if he would order the same number of sound bales, not torn by cannon balls or damaged in any way, returned to him as had been taken from him, he would give a release for all claims upon the government. General Jackson directed his quartermaster to do this, and Mullanphy received the same number of sound bales as had been taken from him. All the balance of the cotton used in the breastworks was put up at auction and sold for a mere trifle.

No cotton could be sold for more than three or four cents a pound. After the battle, Mr. Mullanphy seemed to have a premonition that peace would be made soon. The mails were carried to New Orleans at that time all the way by land, on horseback, *via* Natchez. No steamboats were running there at that date, and no mail-coaches ran in that flat, swampy country. Mr. Mullanphy hired a couple of men to take a skiff and row

him up the Mississippi River to Natchez. They ate and slept in the skiff. No one knew the object of his visit; the men with him knew nothing of his purpose, and were left in charge of the skiff on their arrival at Natchez, with injunctions to stay in the boat all the time as he did not know what minute he might return. He went up into the town of Natchez, and sauntered around when late in the evening the post-rider came riding at full speed, shouting "Peace, peace!" having, it was said, got a fresh horse every ten miles to hasten the glad tidings and prevent the further destruction of life. Mr. Mullanphy ran down to the river, jumped into his skiff, and ordered his men to row with all their might for New Orleans, as he had important business there to attend to. The men knew not what had occurred, and rowed all night and all next day with the swift currents of the Mississippi, reaching New Orleans in good time. Mr. Mullanphy was the only man in the city who had the news of peace. He was self-composed,—showed no excitement. He began purchasing all the cotton he could buy, or bargain for. He had about two days the start of the others. Late in the evening of the second day, from the large amount of cotton purchased by him, people began to talk, and suspect that he had some secret information. The third day, in the morning, the whole town was rejoicing; the news of peace had come, and cannon were announcing it. But Mr. Mullanphy had the cotton. Mr. Mullanphy chartered a vessel and took the cotton, which he had purchased at three or four cents a pound, to England, where he sold it, as was reported, at thirty cents per pound. And a part of the specie and bullion brought back by him as the returns for his cotton was sold by him to the government of the United States, on which to base the capital for the Bank of the United States.

THWAITES' DANIEL BOONE

Reuben Gold Thwaites in his book, *Daniel Boone*, interestingly dispells a number of popular fallacies concerning the great woodsman. Boone was not, despite popular belief, as this eminent authority points out, the founder of Kentucky. Other explorers and hunters went there before Boone and he himself was piloted through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky by John Finley. Nor was Boonesborough, the settlement founded by Boone, the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, since Harrodsburg preceded it by nearly a year. Again, Boone is popularly thought to have come to Missouri from Kentucky, whereas he actually came from West Virginia, West Virginia being at that time still a part of Virginia. His stay on the Kanawha in present-day West Virginia from 1788 to 1798 or 1799, in spite of Boone's popular association with Kentucky, made him a resident of that state for approximately

the same number of years as of Kentucky. From the standpoint of residence, Boone's twenty-one to twenty-two years in Missouri from 1798 or 1799 until his death in 1820, gives Missouri a better claim to him than that of either Virginia or Kentucky. Finally, the most climactic revelation of Thwaites is in dispelling the school boy's picturesque conception of Boone as wearing a soft coonskin cap with the bushy tail hanging down behind. Boone wore no such article, says Thwaites; he "despised the gear and always wore a hat."

MISSOURI ENTERTAINS A GRAND DUKE

Few visits of royalty to Missouri have created a greater sensation than that of the young and handsome Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich, third son of the Tsar Alexander II, who visited the United States during the second administration of President Grant. In a triumphal tour from New York and Washington through Canada and the Great Lakes to Chicago and New Orleans, the Grand Duke, the acknowledged "Beau Brummell" of the Russian imperial family, traveling in his special car and accompanied by his official suite, appears to have left a national conquest in his wake.

In Missouri, the Grand Duke made an "unprecedentedly long stay," and was elaborately entertained in St. Louis and Jefferson City, and, prior to his departure for Louisville, he was taken on a buffalo hunt to the plains of the great west. On the eve of his appearance in St. Louis, it is not surprising in consideration of the numerous grand balls, formal receptions and ostentatious public entertainments which had been lavished upon "his royal highness" in New York, Washington, Boston, and other Eastern cities, that his coming was awaited with a flutter of excitement and an air of anticipation.

On January 6, 1872, the *Missouri Republican*, beneath the caption "OUR GUEST," thus announced the "much talked of event of the arrival of his imperial highness, the Grand Duke."

The Grand Duke is today the guest of St. Louis. He has paid his respects to the head of the government at Washington; he has enjoyed the munificent hospitalities of New York and Boston; he has been the recipient of a continuous ovation from the Atlantic seaboard, through

Canada to the Great Lakes . . . We question whether any distinguished visitor from abroad since LAFAYETTE, has made a more uniformly favorable impression upon the nation. . . . It is a pleasure and a compliment to entertain such a guest. . . .

On the morning of this announcement, a reception was held in honor of the Grand Duke at the Southern hotel where a lengthy address of welcome, delivered by Mayor Brown, met with a gracious response from Alexis. Many notables were present, including James B. Eads, in whose bridge, then in its first stages of construction, the Duke had expressed particular interest. Following the reception, the Grand Duke held an interview with a delegation of Creeks—his first introduction to American Indians. At 2:30 in the afternoon was scheduled a "quiet" drive over the city with "fully 2,000 persons" gathered to witness the departure from the Southern hotel. The entourage, consisting of a party of six carriages, was led off by that of the Grand Duke, a "fine four horse turn-out" with "golden trimmings." In the evening followed a theater party at the Olympic to witness a performance by Lydia Thompson in the burlesque drama, *Blue Beard*. In appreciation of Miss Thompson's performance, Alexis later presented the star with a \$1,500 bracelet. The next morning, the *Missouri Republican* announced with pardonable pride that "the attentions which are being shown the Grand Duke Alexis lack none of the cordiality which he has received in other cities."

On the evening of January 8, was staged the climax of Alexis' visit to St. Louis—an elaborate grand ball and banquet given in his honor at the Southern hotel—an event which was afterward pronounced "the preeminently conspicuous event of the season and in fact the most notable for many years in our city." St. Louis society was present en masse and at a few minutes past ten o'clock in the evening, the Arsenal band struck up a grand march. The Grand Duke, escorted by Mayor Brown and followed by his suite and members of the reception committee, advanced, amidst a glittering array of guests, to the end of the ball room where positions were taken before the "Arbor of Love" or the "Flirtation Bower," from which, above the surging throng,

could be viewed the lavish decorations. Around and above the spacious walls "flags and banners and streamers and stars and eagles and crosses" blended flamboyant glory with the colors of three nations—Russia, Germany and the United States—while mirrored walls, inscribed with "really beautiful" soap inscriptions, acclaimed the ties of friendship which bound Russia and the United States. The dancing, which was led off by the Duke and Mrs. Brown with a plain quadrille, was followed by a succession of numbers which included the Polka Murzurka, Scottische and various gallops and waltzes. These, at a late hour, were interrupted by the Grand Duke's leading the way, escorting Miss Fannie Britton, to a very "sumptuous banquet" after which dancing was again resumed to the strains of Mahler's band and kept up until an early hour of the morning.

In accordance with the Grand Duke's desire for a buffalo hunt, arrangements were made by the United States government for his escort, to Kit Carson, Colorado, by General Philip Sheridan. Alexis, regarded as "one of the best shots in Russia," had never hunted buffalo. In anticipation of the trip, he bought \$2,000 worth of presents for the Indians in addition to those he had already brought with him from Russia. At noon, on January 11, the special ducal train left St. Louis for Kansas City with plans to stop enroute for five minutes at Moberly.

At Kit Carson, a scouting party had been sent out to locate a herd of buffalo. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the Grand Duke, and Buffalo Bill had been engaged as guide for the party. Seated on his "spanking charger," and wearing a special spangled buckskin suit, the famous scout, in "all his element," led the procession of half a dozen army ambulances, flanked on either side by mounted U. S. cavalry officers, from the train to the scene of the hunt, fifty miles distant. At the camp grounds, old Spotted Tail, chief of the Sioux, with the minor chiefs Two Strike, Cut Leg, White Bear and Little Eagle, had arrived in advance of the Sioux Indians, who were expected to assemble for miles around to meet the Grand Duke. In readiness for their gathering, two mounted companies of United States troops

were on hand to protect the royal hunting party in the event of hostilities from the Indians. None occurred, however, and for several days Alexis remained in camp, engaged in hunting, and succeeded in bringing down a number of fine specimens of buffalo which were later sent as trophies to Russia. Prior to his departure for St. Louis, according to Antonio Miguel Otero's recently published *My Life on the Frontier*, Alexis pronounced the hunt the "best entertainment we have received in the United States."

After his return to St. Louis from the plains, Alexis departed almost immediately on January 23 for Jefferson City. The account of his arrival at the State capital is thus described by the *Jefferson City People's Tribune*:

Early yesterday morning the notes of preparation for the reception of the Grand Duke, to arrive at 9:30 A. M., were heard on all sides. Soon crowds began to assemble at the depot and about the portico of the capitol while the Siegel battery, under Capt. Thurber, gathered on the capitol terrace overlooking the depot section of the city. Carriages, too, intended for a part in the ceremonies, were seen passing in lively style through the streets, or being got ready in front of the livery stables.

The crowd about the depot was an unusually motley one. Boys, negroes, ladies, distinguished citizens, and prominent members and senators, hustled each other in the jolliest style, as cries from time to time, "there it comes" (the train), were raised. . . .

Finally the train—one which the Grand Duke rented especially for his excursions at \$3,500 per day, and which in itself is a rare sight—came in view around the curve by Roger's landing. The crowd then made a frantic rush up the platform, the boys and negroes ahead, and yelling in right royal American style. The train halted—the crowd surrounded it—and the committee of Reception following Senator Roseberry, went aboard. . . . Many boldly flattened their faces against the window panes of Alexis' car, and taking close note of what was occurring inside, while good-looking men . . . frequently passed back and forth between the cars.

At last the Grand Duke appeared . . . Seven carriages awaited—two four in hand. One was John Heinrich's destined for the Prince, which, with its four white horses and gay trappings, made an elegant turn out.

Very soon all were aboard, and amid the thunders of the Siegel battery, the carriages wended their way to the Capitol.

At the capitol Alexis was the guest of the State in a joint session of the legislature where a speech of welcome was made by Governor Brown and an appropriate reply by Alexis. Since the Liberal Republican Convention was to be in session

in the city the next day, the capitol was crowded with visitors. A luncheon was given at the Governor's Mansion, then newly completed, where the Grand Duke was "never more appropriately entertained than on this occasion." At three o'clock, the Grand Duke and his party adjourned to the Madison House where he received visitors and where a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to the Grand Duke. At four o'clock, the carriages drew up in front of the hotel and Alexis was conveyed to the station for his return to St. Louis. Arriving at the station, he made his way alone to the palace car "surrounded on all sides by screeching urchins and delighted Negroes." To one negro woman, who thrust a begging petition into his hand, Alexis gave \$5.00 and to another—a crippled old German—he gave \$25.00—examples of the lavishness which characterized his visit.

Alexis remained in Missouri as the guest of St. Louis until the evening of January 29, when he left for the South on the steamboat "Great Republic." With him went his buffalo trophies, a copy of the statutes of Missouri, one of the "rules" [laws?] of the State and a copy of E. H. Shepard's *History of Missouri from the First Explorations of the Territory by White Men to 1843*. Thus did Missouri entertain a grand duke.

DO YOU KNOW OR DON'T YOU?

That Dr. William Beaumont, the famous physician who discovered the principles of gastric digestion, was once a resident of St. Louis? Beaumont lived in St. Louis from 1840 until his death in 1853 and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Beaumont's discoveries in the field of gastric digestion correspond in importance to those of Dr. William Harvey in the circulation of the blood.

That Mark Twain, who published General Grant's *Memoirs* in 1885, paid to Grant's widow the largest single royalty check in history? This check, drawn February 27, 1886, was for the sum of \$200,000. A total of between \$420,000 and \$450,000 was paid to Mrs. Grant.

That Missouri has the only Federal cemetery in the United States where both Union and Confederate soldiers are buried? The cemetery is located a short distance from Springfield on Highways 60 and 65 and contains 4,036 graves of which 2,892 are those of Union soldiers and 1,056 those of Confederate soldiers. The remaining graves are those of Revolutionary, Spanish-American War and World War veterans.

That the geographical center of Missouri is in Miller county at a point twenty miles southwest of Jefferson City?

That two of the "Three Witnesses" of the *Book of Mormon*, the cornerstone of the faith of thousands, lived, died and were buried in Richmond, Missouri. They were David Whitmer and Oliver Cowdery. The latter was the "Scribe" who recorded the words of the Golden Plates from which Joseph Smith is said to have translated the text of the Mormon Bible.

That more members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition are known to be buried in Missouri than in any other state? Of the forty-five members of the expedition, the last resting places of but fifteen are known. Of these, Clark, Ordway, Colter and Shannon are definitely known to have been buried in Missouri. In addition, York, the negro body-servant of Clark, is also believed to be buried in our State.

That as early as 1842 St. Louis University, the oldest University west of the Mississippi river, had students enrolled from such distant points as the states of Louisiana and Mississippi and from Mexico, France, Spain and Cuba?

That William Rockhill Nelson, the founder and publisher of the Kansas City *Star*, refused to print liquor advertisements in his paper? It is said that disappointment over the defeat by the liquor interests of a charter which he had advo-

cated for Kansas City and the sight of two beer truck drivers heckling a W.C.T.U. parade caused Nelson to tear up advertising contracts amounting to \$50,000. Thereafter, no more liquor advertisements were published in the Kansas City *Star*.

That the sixty-first stanza of the eighth canto of Byron's *Don Juan* has for its subject Daniel Boone? The publication of these lines in 1823 brought world-wide fame to the noted woodsman.

That the first all-steel truss bridge in the world was the Chicago and Alton railroad bridge constructed across the Missouri river at Glasgow in 1878? The distinguished engineer was William Sooy Smith, a native of Ohio, who specialized in bridge construction and deep foundations. He was successively engaged, either as chief engineer or consulting engineer, on other important railroad bridges over the Missouri river at Omaha, Leavenworth, Boonville, Platts-mouth, Sibley and Kansas City.

That the world renowned artist and ornithologist, John James Audubon, was once a merchant in Ste. Genevieve? Audubon came from France to the United States in 1807 with Ferdinand Rozier with whom he formed a mercantile partnership first in Louisville and later in Henderson, Kentucky, and then in Ste. Genevieve. After a few months in Ste. Genevieve, Audubon sold his share in the business, engaged in one or two more unsuccessful business ventures and then set out in earnest to gather the material for his famous *Birds of America* which began to appear in 1827.

TOPICS IN MISSOURI HISTORY

The New Madrid earthquake, despite its extreme severity and long duration, is relatively unknown, even among Missourians. Yet Missouri's great earthquake has been declared by M. L. Fuller, whose study of the New Madrid earthquake

was published by the United States government in 1912, to have exceeded in intensity, continuance and extent of area affected, the better known Charleston earthquake of 1886 and the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906. Missouri's earthquake according to the same authority, is ranked by both European and American scientists among the great earthquakes of the world. Only the fact that New Madrid and the surrounding region were not similarly built up prevented it from being equally disastrous and equally well known. The area of destruction, of which New Madrid was the center, included southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas and western Kentucky and Tennessee; tremors felt without the aid of instruments were reported throughout an area equal to half that of the entire United States. The first shock of the disturbance, which was one of intense severity, occurred in the early morning of December 11, 1811. Severe shocks continued throughout the 16th and 17th and again on January 23, while less severe tremors continued at longer intervals until February 7, when what are often called "the great shocks" occurred. For fully a year after the first disturbance, numerous but minor shocks occurring at intervals of a few days were felt by the inhabitants of the region.

Fortunately, though the district was sparsely settled, first-hand accounts of the earthquake have been written by eye-witnesses and by those who shortly afterward visited the scene of destruction. Among them were men of education and scientific knowledge, including John Bradbury, English botanist, John James Audubon, the noted American ornithologist, Thomas Nuttall, English-American naturalist, Louis Bringier, well known engineer and surveyor, Major Long, scientist and explorer, Dr. Lewis F. Linn, Missouri senator, and Sir Charles Lyell, the great English geologist. The accounts of these and of others which are included in the following bibliography make extremely interesting reading.

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Bryan, Eliza, "The New Madrid Earthquake" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 3 (April, 1925), pp. 502-503.

Bryan, Rev. E., "The New Madrid Earthquake," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXIV, No. 2 (January, 1930), pp. 326-328. An account of the earthquake by the Rev. E. Bryan, a minister at New Madrid, in a letter written in 1826 to Lorenzo Dow.

Carr, Lucien, *Missouri, A Bone of Contention* (Boston, 1888), pp. 108-112. A general account. Describes frauds arising from the New Madrid land grants accorded to sufferers from the earthquake by the U. S. government.

Casseday, Benjamin, *The History of Louisville from Its Earliest Settlement Till the Year 1852* (Louisville, 1852), pp. 121-126. Describes the occurrence of the earthquake at Louisville and gives a list and classification of the shocks as recorded by Jared Brooks.

Davis, Mary F., *History of Dunklin County, Missouri, 1845-1895* (St. Louis, 1896), pp. 15-19. Based upon the first-hand accounts of Michael Braum and Godfrey LeSieur.

Davis, W. B., and Durrie, D. S., *An Illustrated History of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1876), pp. 54-58. A short general account.

Douglass, R. S., *History of Southeast Missouri*, 2 vols. (Chicago, 1912), Vol. I, pp. 212-233. An excellent account based upon numerous original sources.

Dow, Lorenzo, *History of a Cosmopolite: Or the Writings of Lorenzo Dow* (Cincinnati, 1850), pp. 344-346. Contains the account of the earthquake as given by Eliza Bryan in her letter of March 22, 1816, to Lorenzo Dow.

Drake, Daniel, *Natural and Statistical View or Picture of Cincinnati . . . With an Appendix Containing Observations on the Late Earthquake . . .* (Cincinnati, 1815), pp. 233-244. Includes a chronological table of the shocks, a classification of intensities, a statement of the atmosphere at the time of the principal shocks and an enumeration of previous earthquakes in the Mississippi valley.

Flint, Timothy, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years Passed in Occasional Residences and Journeyings in the Valley of the Mississippi . . .* (Boston, 1826), pp. 222-228. Timothy Flint, pioneer missionary and author, spent several months during the late winter and spring of 1819-1820 at New Madrid where he made a study of the earthquake.

Foster, J. W., *The Mississippi Valley; Its Physical Geography . . .* (Chicago, 1869), pp. 19-25. An account based upon the accounts of A. N. Dillard and Timothy Flint.

Fuller, Myron L., *The New Madrid Earthquake*, United States Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 449 (Washington, 1912). The most authoritative and scientific study which has yet been made of the New Madrid earthquake. Contains many photographs, maps, charts and an excellent bibliography.

History of Southeast Missouri (Chicago, 1888), pp. 53-55; 304-307. Based on accounts of Godfrey LeSieur, Eliza Bryan and an unsigned letter in the *Louisiana Gazette*.

Houck, Louis, *A History of Missouri From the Earliest Explorations and Settlements Until the Admission of the State into the Union*, 3 vols. (Chicago, 1908), Vol. III, pp. 173-181. Gives an excellent account based upon numerous primary sources including Thomas Nuttall, John Bradbury, J. J. Audubon, L. F. Linn, Louis Bringier, Eliza Bryan and Timothy Flint.

Howe, Henry, *Historical Collections of the Great West Containing Narratives of the Most Important and Interesting Events in Western History . . .* (Cincinnati, 1851), pp. 235-242. Based on accounts of Timothy Flint, S. P. Hildreth, and Latrobe's account of the experience of the steamboat *New Orleans*—the first steamboat to navigate western waters—which was enroute from Pittsburgh to New Orleans at the time of the earthquake.

Latrobe, Charles Joseph, *The Rambler in North America*, (London, 1835), Vol. I, pp. 107-111. Gives a vivid account of the trip of the steamboat *New Orleans* down the Mississippi at the time of the earthquake.

Lyell, Sir Charles, *A Second Visit to the United States of North America*, 2 vols. (New York, 1849), Vol. II, pp. 172-182. Lyell visited New Madrid in 1846 and made geological observations of the region affected by the earthquake. His account describes the evidences of the earthquake thirty-five years after its occurrence.

McBride, James, "Voyage Down the Mississippi River" in *Quarterly Publication of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio* (Cincinnati), Vol. V, No. 1, (January, 1910), pp. 28-31. A letter to Miss Mary Roberts, describes the author's experience while en route with a cargo down the Mississippi at the time of the earthquake.

Musick, John R., *Stories of Missouri* (New York, 1897), pp. 143-150. A vivid secondary account.

"The New Madrid Earthquake" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 4 (July, 1929), pp. 655-657. From the Kansas City Post, July 30, 1928. Consists of a quotation from A. L. Benson's *The Story of Geology*.

Nuttall, Thomas, *Nuttall's Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory, October 2, 1818—February, 1820*. Reprinted in Thwaites, R. G., *Early Western Travels, 1748-1846*, 32 vols. (Cleveland, 1904), Vol. XIII, pp. 77-79. Gives Nuttall's account of his visit to the earthquake region in 1818 and notes the frequency of shocks at that time.

Perkins, J. H., *Annals of the West: Embracing Concise Accounts of Principal Events Which Have Occurred in Western States and Territories . . .* 2nd edition, Revised and Enlarged by J. M. Peck (St. Louis, 1850), pp. 586-593. Reproduces the account given by Dr. S. P. Hildreth in his *Original Contributions to the American Pioneer*. Also quotes from accounts of John Bradbury and Dr. L. F. Linn.

Posey, W. B., "The Earthquake of 1811 and Its Influence on Evangelistic Methods in the Churches of the Old South," in *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, Vol. I, No. 2 (January, 1931), pp. 107-114. Discusses the earthquake as a factor in the conversions of the Methodist Western Conference following the earthquake.

"A Sailor's Record of the New Madrid Earthquake," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 2 (January, 1928), pp. 268-270. Gives the account of Firmin A. La Roche, an eye-witness, who was the master of a fleet of flat-boats going down the river from St. Louis to New Orleans at the time of the earthquake.

Sampson, F. A., "The New Madrid and Other Earthquakes of Missouri," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (July, 1913), pp. 179-196. Primarily a statement of existing primary sources on the New Madrid earthquake.

Scharf, J. T., *History of St. Louis City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia, 1883), Vol. I, pp. 84-89, 327-328. Contains a short but excellent sketch based on accounts of Brackenridge, Linn and Flint. Also considers the New Madrid land claims.

Shaw, John, "The New Madrid Earthquake," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. VI, No. 2 (January, 1912), pp. 91-92. A reprint of a first-hand account.

Shepard, Edwin M., "The New Madrid Earthquake." From the *Journal of Geology*, Vol. XIII (1905), pp. 45-62. Describes the modern physical features of the earthquake region and discusses their relation to artesian conditions.

Stipes, M. F., *Gleanings in Missouri History* (Jamesport, Missouri, 1904), pp. 185-193. A general account based on the accounts of Linn, Hildreth, Eliza Bryan, Bradbury and Le Sieur.

Switzler, W. F., *Switzler's Illustrated History of Missouri from 1841-1877* (St. Louis, 1879), pp. 184-186. Contains the account of Godfrey LeSieur, eye-witness, written in a letter of 1871 to A. D. Hager, former Missouri State Geologist.

Wetmore, Alphonso, *Gazetteer of the State of Missouri . . .* (St. Louis, 1837) pp. 131-142. Contains account of the earthquake in a letter dated February 1, 1836, and written by Lewis F. Linn.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE PIONEER PRESS

THE SPY.—The editor of the *Jefferson Enquirer* proposes publishing a small sheet under the above title, until after the presidential election, to be devoted exclusively to the cause of democracy. The *Spy* will no doubt be richly worth the very low price at which it is fixed. Twenty-five cents per single copy, or twenty-five copies for five dollars.

Subscriptions received at this office.¹

From the Springfield *Advertiser*, June 4, 1844.

SAPPINGTON ON FEVERS

A NEW theory and treatment of fevers, by John Sappington, M. D., of Saline county, Missouri.² This work treats of that class of Fevers which constitute nine-tenths of Fever cases afflicting the human family;

¹The *Spy* announcement is typical of the announcements of the special publications of newspapers for election purposes, particularly during the exciting elections of 1840 and 1844. These were the days when "Coons," "the enemy," "federalists," and "Softs" were the epithets hurled at the Whigs in Missouri by the Democrats, while the term "locofoco" was generally used by the Whigs to designate the Democrats.

²This historic advertisement is for the sale of Dr. Sappington's celebrated book, *The Theory and Treatment of Fevers*, published in Philadelphia in 1844, which may be said to have made medical history in the Mississippi valley. The "new theory" of the book was Dr. Sappington's advocacy of the use of quinine, a drug which revolutionized the treatment of malaria in Missouri and other regions, and thereby helped to make the Mississippi valley inhabitable. By pricing his book as cheaply as possible, Dr. Sappington hoped to popularize his cure, a purpose in which he eventually succeeded. Incidentally, the book was the first medical treatise published by a physician west of the Mississippi river.

and as it advocates a treatment entirely new and successful, and is designed and adapted more particularly for family use, it will be found to be a most valuable and cheap family Medical work. Just received and for sale by

E. HART.

Boonville, September 7, 1844.

From the Glasgow *Weekly Times*, September 7, 1844.

HORSES FOR SALE

On Saturday the 24th of this month, will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Eagle Tavern, in the town of St. Louis, six public horses; Also, the residue of twenty-three horses which were delivered to me in the months of August and September last by the Osage Indians. The terms of sale will be CASH, or approved notes, payable at ninety days.

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

St. Louis, December 12, 1808.

P. S. The horses which were delivered to me by the Osage Indians were acknowledged by them to have been taken from inhabitants of this Territory. Due notice having been given that those horses were in my possession, and no application having yet been made for them by their owners, I have thought proper to dispose of them at public sale on account of the United States . . .

M. L.³

From the St. Louis *Missouri Gazette*, December 14, 1808.

AUCTION

WILL be sold at public auction, unless previously sold at private sale, on Monday the 27th of this month at eleven o'clock in the morning, on the premises, the situation, on which the subscriber now resides with the crop on it. Also a brick kiln just burned—a quantity of vegetables and many other articles. The above will be sold without reserve—as the subscriber expects to leave this place the first of next month. Terms at the sale.

TIMOTHY FLINT.⁴

From the Jackson, Missouri, *Independent Patriot*, August 18, 1821.

³Meriwether Lewis, leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, upon his return to Washington resigned from the Army and was appointed governor of Louisiana Territory by Jefferson. He had assumed his new duties at St. Louis in the summer of 1807 where his services as governor were brief but useful. He organized the militia, had the laws codified and aided Clark, who had been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in negotiating with the Indians. In 1809, the year following the appearance of this advertisement, he learned with distress that through some technicality bills which he had issued on the government had been repudiated. It was while hastening to Washington on this matter that he met his untimely death on October 11, 1809.

⁴This advertisement is of Timothy Flint, the well known New England minister who lived and preached in Missouri and the West from 1816-1822 and whose famed *Recollections* are among the most valuable of the early sources of

THEATRE*

Will be presented on Friday evening, 6th, January, 1815, at the Court House, a Comedy called the

SCHOOL FOR AUTHORS

To which will be added the much admired farce of

THE BUDGET OF BLUNDERS

For particulars see bills.

From the *Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser*, December 31, 1814.

Missouri history. Flint's career in the West was mainly one of discouragement, poverty and poor health during which only his fortitude and zeal sustained him. In 1819 he left St. Charles after being prostrated for four months by malaria, to accept a call in Mississippi. On the way down the river all the members of his family were stricken with malaria in Arkansas. Abandoning the trip, they decided to return to Missouri which they again reached after a journey of harrowing hardships. After a stay in New Madrid from December to the spring of 1820 during which Flint studied the phenomena of the earthquakes of the region, he moved with his family to Jackson. Here the old story of poverty again forced him to return to St. Charles. In the fall of 1821, following the appearance of the above advertisement, Flint and his family set out on the 150-mile overland trip to St. Charles where he bought another farm and where he and his entire family once more succumbed to the ravages of malaria and were thrown upon the tender mercies of kind friends. On the recovery of himself and his family, Flint decided to return to New England but several years of preaching in the South intervened before this goal was attained and poor health finally drove him to Boston. Here Flint improved and in 1826 he published his *Recollections of the Past Ten Years*, a plain, candid and graphic narrative of his ten years experiences in different parts of the West and South. Its success brought him prominence and caused him to retire from the missionary field and to devote the remainder of his life to literary pursuits.

*This interesting advertisement is the first known reference to any theatrical representation in St. Louis. By its publication was heralded the birth of the drama in the vast territory west of the Mississippi. In consideration of the French population of St. Louis and the French love for the theater, the appearance of this advertisement seems rather late. That religious scruples were largely responsible is indicated by a letter written in 1816 by Bishop Flaget in which he opposed the selection of St. Louis as the seat of the newly established diocese in saying: "I am determined to oppose with all my power the selection of St. Louis if it be true what has been written me, that a theater was opened there which must neutralize the efforts of even the most zealous and most holy bishop." Notwithstanding Bishop Flaget, St. Louis not only became the seat of the new diocese but also retained its theatre. A subsequent issue of the same paper in which the above advertisement appears tells of the success of the performance and announces others in the future. A later advertisement (1819) of the manager of the St. Louis Theater calls for applications from actors and requests that the advertisement be reprinted in Louisville, Natchez, Nashville and New Orleans newspapers, thereby indicating that talent was sought throughout a wide territory.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The thirtieth annual meeting and dinner of the State Historical Society of Missouri was held in Columbia on April 25, 1936. In the absence of President George A. Mahan of Hannibal, Senator Allen McReynolds of Carthage, fourth vice-president of the Society, presided.

At the meeting of the executive committee Senator McReynolds was elected first vice-president. He will serve the unexpired term of the late Edward J. White of St. Louis, who died December 29, 1935. Judge Marion C. Early of St. Louis was elected fourth vice-president.

The trustees elected to fill terms expiring at this meeting were: Wilson Bell of Potosi, Charles B. Davis of St. Louis, Forrest C. Donnell of St. Louis, Elmer O. Jones of LaPlata, Henry Krug, Jr., of St. Joseph, Justus R. Moll of Springfield, Elmer N. Powell of Kansas City, Wm. Southern, Jr. of Independence, and Charles L. Woods of Rolla.

Floyd C. Shoemaker, now completing his twenty-first year as secretary of the Society, presided at the dinner. Rev. Dr. C. C. Lemmon of Columbia pronounced the invocation.

The first speaker of the evening was Dr. Isidor Loeb, dean of the school of business and public administration, Washington University, St. Louis. Dr. Loeb has been associated with the Society for thirty-eight years, was one of its founders in 1898, and was its first secretary. In 1901 he was appointed a member of the first finance committee and was elected a member of the executive committee, serving continuously on both committees. Dr. Loeb's speech was entitled "Remarks on the Origin and Growth of the State Historical Society."

Dr. Roland G. Usher of Washington University, St. Louis, an internationally recognized authority on European history, spoke on "The Present International Crisis." In

his book, *Pan-Germanism*, published in 1913, Dr. Usher historically interpreted the international crises existing at that time and foresaw the outbreak of the World war.

The meeting and dinner were well attended, the out-of-town members present representing St. Louis, St. Charles, Vandalia, Jefferson City, Mexico, Warrensburg, Cape Girardeau, Independence, Palmyra, Kansas City, Boonville, Kirksville, and Carthage.

COUNTY HISTORIES IN THE LOCAL PRESS

A marked change is seen today in the nature of serial historical articles in the local press as compared with those published several decades ago. The single, historical and biographical articles of today are similar to those of the past, but a change is evident both in the nature and in the number of the serial historical articles. Several decades ago the local serial historical articles were almost entirely written by the older residents of the community and county. They were generally memoirs and reminiscences and as such possessed great value. Today, however, such serials are almost entirely compilations based on the county histories which have been published in book form, on the local county and city records, and on the individual and serial historical articles of the past.

It is a striking commentary on this new development, which has taken place in the last several years, that within the first five months of 1936 such serial compilations on local history have appeared in the local press of these thirteen counties: Audrain, Cape Girardeau, Cass, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Dent, Johnson, Mercer, Ray, St. Clair, St. Francois, and Washington. These compilations contain important contributions to local history and are of educational value.

In the issue of *The Missouri Historical Review* for July, 1915, the State Historical Society of Missouri began publishing a list of historical articles which appeared in the newspapers of the State. And in February, 1925, the Society inaugurated its regular weekly press service known as "The Week in Missouri History," a service which furnishes without charge to the Missouri press brief historical articles on Mis-

souri subjects. This service has been widely reproduced in the Missouri press and, in addition to the locally written historical articles published by the local press, nearly 300 Missouri newspapers are today regularly publishing the historical articles supplied through this service, which is the oldest and most widely reproduced historical press service in the United States. Whether this latter publication, combined with the widespread circulation of *The Missouri Historical Review*, bears any relation to the recent development in the publication of local historical serial articles in the press of the State, is a matter of interesting speculation.

164 NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
DECEMBER, 1935—MAY, 1936

An increasing number of new members have affiliated with the Society as a result of the efforts of members of long standing. Among such workers for the Society who have been especially active in recent months are: Justus R. Moll of Springfield, who obtained eleven new members during April and May; Judge Charles B. Davis of St. Louis; and Judge Elmer N. Powell of Kansas City.

During the six months from December, 1935, to May, 1936, inclusive, 164 applications for membership were received by the Society.

The 164 new members are:

Abernathy, Mrs. E. C., Hannibal	Brautigam, Ella, Columbia
Akers, J. Clyde, Farmington	Breckenkamp, F. A., Clayton
Anderson, Mrs. Gladys I., Hallsville	Brower, Ruth (Day School), Philadelphia
Atkins, George T., St. Louis	Brown, H. Templeton, St. Joseph
Audriano, Max, St. Joseph	Buehler, H. A., Rolla
Becker, Julius A., Joplin	Bulger, Harold A., St. Louis
Bender, John H., Kansas City	Burnham, H. C., St. Louis
Bird, Daniel E., Kansas City	Busch, Adolphus, III, St. Louis
Boatright, Wm. G., Kansas City	Busch, August A., Jr., St. Louis
Boder, Bartlett, St. Joseph	Cairns, J., Kansas City
Bonne Terre Memorial Library, Bonne Terre	Carroll, J. R., Clarksville
Bowen, Thomas R., Columbia	Castlen, Harry W., University City
Bowman, L. L., Cape Girardeau	Cauthorn, C. P., Excelsior Springs
Boxley, Fred A., Kansas City	Clay, Mrs. J. M., Luper

Clendening, Logan, Kansas City
Coburn, Royal L., St. Louis
Cox, Marvin L., Brookfield
Davenport, J. M., Neosho
Davidson, J. M., Sturgeon
Davis, James W., Chillicothe
Davis, Walter N., St. Louis
DeForest, L. V., Licking
Denver Public Library, Denver,
Colorado
Diehm, Walter, St. Louis
Edina Public Schools, Edina
Edwards, F. Henry, Independence
Eldorado Springs High School, El-
dorado Springs
Elliott, Katherine, Canton, Illinois
Ely, G. G., Jefferson City
Epperson, Mrs. U. S., Kansas City
Ess, Mrs. Henry N., Jr., Kansas
City
Farley, Belmont, Washington, D. C.
Ferguson, D. A., Noel
Field, Edmund M., Kansas City
Finnegan, Joseph T., St. Louis
Fisher, J. C., St. Louis
Fisher, Robert L., St. Louis
Fligg, Kenneth I., Kansas City
Frank, Harry K., Clayton
Gamblin, G. L., Salem
Garner, Charles E., Webster Groves
Garstang, James E., Kirkwood
Gershenson, Harry, St. Louis
Grant City Public Schools, Grant
City
Green, Mrs. H. H., Pattonsburg
Greer, Esther Marshall, Sikeston
Gwynn, A. R., Paris
Haff, Delbert J., Kansas City
Haigh, G. E., Jefferson City
Hammar, Conrad H., Columbia
Hardy, Guerdan, St. Louis
Hare, S. Herbert, Kansas City
Harper, Roscoe E., Tulsa, Okla-
homa
Harris, Will B., Fulton
Hayward, Charles C., Shelbina
Heuser, Herman G., St. Louis
Hoech, Arthur A., Overland
Hoffman, Harry, Norborne
Houston, R. E., Ravenwood
Houts, Mrs. Hale, Kansas City
Hovey, Geo. S., Kansas City
Hudson, Dennis, Kansas City
Jackson, Robert E., Bourbon
Jenkins, Burris, Kansas City
Jenkins, P. A., Albuquerque, N.
Mex.
Johnson, C. H., St. Louis
Johnson, O. R., Columbia
Johnston, Eva, Columbia
Jones, Seebert G., St. Louis
Kearney, James R., St. Louis
Keith, Mrs. Charles S., Kansas City
King, A. C., Cassville
Klein, Vernon O., Maplewood
Lott, E. Bryan, St. Joseph
Lupardus, E. W., Powersville
McAnany, Helen, St. Louis
McCall, H. N., Greenfield
McCammon, J. W., Jefferson City
McCullen, Edward J., Overland
McFadden, John F., St. Louis
Manion, William, Kansas City
Martin, Aaa E., State College, Pa.
Martin, Frank L., Columbia
Martin, Joseph N., Trenton
Martin, Thomas W., Lamar
Megown, Benton B., New London
Millard, A. A., Columbia
Miller, Miss Hunter, Portageville
Morgan, E. L., Columbia
Morse, F. G., St. Louis
Murch, Ethel, St. Louis
Neosho Public Library, Neosho
O'Connor, Thomas F., St. Louis
Owen, Wilbur J., Joplin
Parsley, Cleo M., St. Louis
Pearson, Mrs. A. R., Salisbury
Peters, Charles H., St. Louis
Phillips, James H., Palmyra
Polo High School, Polo
Polsgrove, Willard, Campbell
Potter County Free Library, Ama-
rillo, Tex.

Quarles, James, Washington, D. C.
 Raytown High School, Raytown
 Rice, Franklin A., Cleveland
 Richards, Mrs. Walter B., Kansas
 City
 Ridgeway, George A., Jefferson City
 Rigg, W. B., Hamburg, Iowa
 Roberts, Lloyd S., Rocheport
 Rozier, Francis J., Ste. Genevieve
 Russell, Iva E., Avilla
 St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph
 Sarkiss, Harry J., Kansas City
 Savage, Mrs. Charles A., Kansas
 City
 Schleier, S. T., St. Louis
 Schrantz, Ward L., Carthage
 Shields, Mrs. Edwin W., Kansas
 City
 Shirk, Sam B., Columbia
 Sibley, George H., New York City
 Siedler, A. F., Albuquerque, N.
 Mex.
 Soldan High School Library, St.
 Louis
 Smith, Samuel J., Kansas City
 Snider, Mrs. V. P., Buckner
 Southern, Allen C., Independence
 Spottswood, W. F., Kansas City
 Sparlin, Estal E., Columbia
 Stephens, George W., St. Louis
 Stevens, Beverly C., Clayton
 Stevenson, Philo, St. Louis
 Sturtevant, Hayward, Webster
 Groves
 Sullivan Public Schools, Sullivan
 Sutton, R. L., St. Louis
 Thompson, Henry C., Bonne Terre
 Thompson, Mrs. Robert L., Mar-
 shall
 Tibbe, A. A., Washington
 Tucker, Frances, Columbia
 Versailles High School Library,
 Versailles
 Viedt, E. J., St. Louis
 Vorles, Laurence, St. Joseph
 Walker, Mrs. A. R., University City
 Wall, Bernhardt, Lime Rock, Conn.
 Warner, Lilyan, Calhoun
 Westbrook, William E., Jefferson
 Barracks
 White, Mrs. Edward J., St. Louis
 White, Mrs. J. U., Lodi
 Whiteford, Ray C., Fairfax
 Whitten, C. L., Neosho
 Wiles, John H., Kansas City
 Williams, John F., Washington,
 D. C.
 Yancey, E. F., Sedalia
 Ziegler, Homer F., St. Louis

PALMYRA MISSOURI WHIG PHOTOSTATED

Through the courtesy of Mr. Don Sosey, editor of the *Palmyra Spectator*, the State Historical Society of Missouri has been permitted to photostat the file of the *Palmyra Missouri Whig* and *General Advertiser* (changed to *Palmyra Missouri Whig* in 1852 and to *Palmyra Spectator* in 1860) from August 3, 1839, to July 10, 1851. The Society has photostated the volumes for 1839 to 1845, inclusive.

The *Palmyra Spectator*, founded by Jacob Sosey, is the oldest paper in Missouri owned and edited by one family down to the present time. The files are stored in a fire-proof vault in the Marion county court house in Palmyra.

NEWSPAPER FILES

Following *The Mail's* recent fire, several persons inquired whether our files of yearly volumes were destroyed. No, they were not, as these valuable records are kept in our two vaults, where they should be safe from fire or destruction in other ways.

There is nothing more valuable in a newspaper office than the files, which include a copy of every issue of the paper. In the case of *The Mail*, we have every copy of the paper from No. 1 of Vol. 1—fifty-seven volumes.

A newspaper's machinery, its linotypes, its type, its other equipment may be destroyed and can be replaced at a certain cost. If the files are lost, however, there is no replacing them. It is hard to place a value on these files, but suffice to say dollars cannot compensate for the loss of the printed files.—From the Rockport *The Atchison County Mail*, April 10, 1936.

Editor's Note: The State Historical Society has files of the Rockport *Atchison County Mail* for 1883-1890, 1898-1899, a partial file for 1900, and a complete file from 1901 to date. The Society has a partial file of the *Atchison County Journal* from 1879 to 1927, when it was purchased by *The Mail*.

WELCOME FOR A NEW SOCIETY

The newly formed Historical Association of Greater St. Louis meets the test of usefulness. The story of the city cannot be separated from that of the region roundabout. To cite only one example, Elijah P. Lovejoy, the abolitionist editor, was connected with Alton and St. Charles as well as with St. Louis. The very name of the new organization recognizes this fundamental historical force of regionalism. . . .

Doubtless, Dr. Donald McFayden, professor of history at Washington University and president of the Historical Association of Greater St. Louis, is making plans for bringing nearby Illinois into the orbit of the new organization. . . . The Mississippi may seem to divide Missouri and Illinois; actually, it binds them together as only a mighty river can. The new historical society will serve the interests of this region

if it helps establish that fact in the public mind.—From the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, May 16, 1936.

Editor's Note: The officers of the Historical Association of Greater St. Louis are: Professor Donald McFayden, Washington University, president; Professor Raymond W. Corrigan, S. J., St. Louis University, first vice-president; Professor Margaret L. Mitchell, Lindenwood College, second vice-president; Dr. A. B. Bender, Soldan High School, treasurer; Wesley C. Kettlekamp, University City High School, corresponding secretary; Miss Margaret Fitzsimmons, Blewett High School, recording secretary; and Miss Stella M. Drumm, Missouri Historical Society, and Professor Herbert Coulson, St. Louis University, members of the Executive Council.

OUTSTANDING DONATIONS

Volume I of the Springfield *Missouri Daily*, from September 11, 1866, to September 13, 1867, has been deposited with the Society by Justus R. Moll of Springfield, Missouri. The issues of the paper are in excellent condition and will be of service to research workers. The early newspapers of Southwest Missouri are rare and the volume deposited is a valuable addition to the Society's collections. Mr. Moll was elected a trustee of the Society at its 30th annual meeting on April 25, 1936. He organized the Greene County Historical Society and was its first president. He has also contributed much to the State Historical Society of Missouri through gifts and members.

The estate of Dr. James Henderson Bronaugh, through Professor Glenn R. Morrow of the University of Illinois, has presented to the Society eighteen journals and day books kept by Dr. Bronaugh during his practice of medicine in Missouri. Dr. Bronaugh was born near Buffalo, West Virginia (then Virginia), October 6, 1839. He was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war. After the war he studied medicine and graduated from the St. Louis Medical School. He began practice in 1870 at Coale, Henry county, Missouri, moving after a few months to Calhoun, where he remained until his

death on January 14, 1920. Dr. Morrow, to whom the Society is indebted for the journals, is a grandson of the late Dr. Bronaugh.

Honorable Ben L. Emmons of St. Charles, a trustee of the Society, has given it a sixty-nine page typewritten copy of the records of the old session book of the Presbyterian Church at St. Charles, covering the period from November 7, 1840, to June 11, 1864. The copy was made by Dr. Kate L. Gregg, professor of English in Lindenwood College. Permission has been granted the Society by Mr. Emmons to make a copy of the list of all the members of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Charles from its organization on August 30, 1818, to August 30, 1849. The Society has also received from Mr. Emmons the valuable gift of one of the original leases made by the trustees of St. Charles on June 9, 1831, to the Commons lying outside the city of St. Charles, and of a similar lease dated March 23, 1835.

The Society has obtained from Miss Mayme A. C. Hinkle of Sedalia, Missouri, the following newspapers published by the late Colonel J. West Goodwin: the *Union County Shield* of Liberty, Indiana, August 8 to September 6, 1860, and January 2 to March 3, 1861; the *South West Union Press* of Springfield, Missouri, June 9 to September 6, 1866, one bound volume; and the *Sedalia Daily Bazoo*, September 20, 1869, to March 16, 1870. The *Daily Bazoo* was the first daily published in Sedalia, and the volume just obtained begins with Vol. I, No. 1.

A typewritten copy of the diary by Honorable William M. Campbell of St. Charles, Missouri, of a trip from Virginia to St. Charles in 1829 and of a trip made in 1830 from St. Charles to Fulton, Jefferson City, Boonville, Saline county, the town of Chariton, and Fayette has been presented to the State Historical Society of Missouri by Mrs. George W. McElhiney, Sr., of St. Charles. The original diary is in the pos-

session of Miss Emily H. Watson of O'Fallon, Missouri, whose mother was a daughter of Dr. Robert McCluer and a niece of the author of the diary.

CORRECTIONS

This important contribution was written by Honorable Ben L. Emmons of St. Charles, Missouri, under date of April 23, 1936:

In the *Review* of April, 1936, under title of "Missouriana," on pages 202-203, I find the following: "That Bridgton in St. Louis County is thought to be the only town in the United States that still has its Commons."

The city of St. Charles still owns and receives a small rental on about one-half of the original Commons. The old village of Portage des Sioux in this county still owns all of its Commons, about 1,400 acres, except a portion condemned by the Burlington and Katy railroads, from which it receives an annual rental under perpetual leases of six per cent on a valuation placed by the county assessor. The village has about 200 or more inhabitants and is incorporated and its affairs are managed by a "Board of Trustees." The rentals pay for the schools and for the upkeep of streets. No tax is levied except State and county taxes, and there is no school tax.

Honorable C. B. Rollins of Columbia has called attention to an error in the last item on page 307 of the April issue of the *Review*, which related to the Houdon statue of George Washington. The item should have dealt with the bronze replica of Houdon's statue and not with the original. Although Dr. Laws refers, in the letter mentioned in the item, to "The State University of Ohio" as his "Alma Mater," he added that it was located "at Oxford," which location was omitted from the item. A clearer statement would have referred to Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, as Dr. Laws' "Alma Mater."

ANNIVERSARIES

The 114th anniversary of the Libertyville Christian Church at Farmington will be observed May 17, 1936.—From the *Farmington News*, May 15, 1936.

An interesting historical sketch of the town of Camden, which celebrates its 100th anniversary May 13, 1936, appears in the Richmond *Missourian* of May 11, 1936. The Ray county town received its name when Bluffton, a steamboat landing settled as early as 1817, was changed to Camden. The Richmond *News* of May 11, 1936, also contains an article on the celebration.

Plans are being made to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of Gallatin in the latter part of 1936 or early in 1937. Gallatin was named the county seat of Daviess county on September 13, 1837, and the town was platted in December, 1837. Daviess county was established in 1836.—From the Gallatin *North Missourian*, May 21, 1936.

Glasgow is planning a centennial celebration to be held this year. Contributions for the centennial are being made by the county court, the city of Glasgow, and by local business men. Glasgow was laid out in 1836 and was first incorporated in 1845, its second incorporation being in 1853.

Preparations are being made by the American Legion Post of Hamilton to observe during the last week in August, 1936, the 100th anniversary of the organization of Caldwell county. One of the principal features will be a pageant portraying pioneer days.—From the Hamilton *Advocate-Hamiltonian*, March 12, 1936.

Plans are being made to hold a two-day celebration in Tuscumbia in August, 1937, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the organization of Miller county.—From the Iberia *Sentinel*, April 23, 1936.

The 70th anniversary of the founding of The Church of the Brethren at Osceola will be observed April 26, 1936.—From the Osceola *St. Clair County Democrat*, April 23, 1936.

The Princeton *Telegraph*, which was founded in 1873 by L. W. Brannon, is beginning its 64th year. Two special editions have been printed, one in 1915 which contained letters written by Mercer county's early citizens, and another on May 31, 1922, which was dedicated to the Civil war veterans and was called the "Old Soldiers Edition."—From the Princeton *Telegraph*, March 25, 1936.

The 60th anniversary of the Evangelical Frauen Verein, one of the oldest and largest organizations in Jefferson City, will be observed this year. The society was organized May 17, 1876, by a group of twelve women who were members of the German Evangelical church. The present membership is 188.—From the Jefferson City *News and Tribune*, May 17, 1936.

The 60th anniversary of the Savannah *Reporter and Andrew County Democrat* was observed by a special edition on May 8, 1936. The *Reporter* was established on April 28, 1876. The Savannah *Democrat*, established on August 25, 1876, was sold to the *Reporter* in September, 1925. Historical articles about the newspaper and biographies of pioneer families appear in this issue.

The 50th anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church at West Plains was celebrated during the week of March 22-29, 1936. It was united in 1907 with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1879.—From the West Plains *Journal*, April 2, 1936.

The 50th anniversary of the *Cape County Post* of Jackson, Missouri, was observed by the publication of a Golden Jubilee edition on March 12, 1936. Historical articles on the town of Jackson and on Cape Girardeau county and its pioneer inhabitants, institutions, and business enterprises made the edition of special historical value.

The Rich Hill *Mining Review* was fifty years old on April 8, 1936.

The 23rd anniversary of the adoption of the Missouri State Flag was commemorated March 22, 1936, by the Nancy Hunter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the home of Mrs. R. B. Oliver of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, the designer of the flag. The State flag was adopted by the Forty-seventh General Assembly in 1913.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

A bronze plaque designed by Sheila Burlingame, St. Louis sculptress, in memory of Ernest R. Kroeger, distinguished St. Louis musician, teacher, and composer, was unveiled at the Municipal Auditorium on April 5, 1936. The plaque was presented by the music lovers of St. Louis. Assembly Hall No. 1 was at that time dedicated as Kroeger Memorial Hall.

A bust of Mark Twain was unveiled and dedicated at the St. Louis Public Library on April 21 by the Mark Twain Memorial Association.—From the Springfield *News*, April 22, 1936.

To perpetuate the ideals of the late Walter Williams "The Walter Williams Memorial Journalism Foundation" has been established and plans to obtain an initial endowment of \$100,000 are being made.

A tablet to the late Dr. Walter Williams was unveiled by Miss Hulda Rhodes of Kansas City, granddaughter of Dr. Williams, on May 7, 1936, at the entrance to Walter Williams Hall, an addition to the journalism building, University of Missouri, Columbia.

The University of Kansas City celebrated the dedication of its new \$75,000 library building, the gift of William Volker, on March 29, 1936. A gift of \$1,000 was acknowledged as the beginning of a new fund in memory of the late Mrs. Henry N. Ess by the Phoebe Jane Ess Foundation.—From the Kansas City *Times*, March 30, 1936.

The valuable law library accumulated by the late Judge Ralph Hughes was given to Clay county by Mrs. Ralph Hughes. The collection is to be placed in the library in the court house and is to be designated as "The Judge Ralph Hughes Memorial Library."—From the *Liberty Chronicle*, March 26, 1936.

The national park service will begin on July 1st to make a survey of historic sites in St. Joseph which might be found suitable for designation as national monuments.—From the *St. Joseph News-Press*, March 29, 1936.

NOTES

A Tri-State All-Ozark Pioneer Folk Festival was held at Rolla, Missouri, on June 1 to 6, 1936. Pioneer folk plays, historical displays, and artistic paintings were featured. The program also included addresses by Governor Guy B. Park, Dr. J. W. Barley, Floyd C. Shoemaker, Dr. H. M. Belden, Dr. Ward A. Dorrance, Professor Jesse E. Wrench, Dr. H. A. Buehler, S. H. Lloyd, Jr., Cyril Clemens, Mrs. Emily Grant Hutchings, Mrs. May Stafford Hilburn, and Mrs. Geraldine B. Parker. Among the out-of-state speakers were Dr. Charles Reign Scoville of Arkansas and W. H. Sloat of Oklahoma. The officers of the Ozark Folk Festival Association are: Rev. O. V. Jackson of Rolla, president; Mrs. May Kennedy McCord of Springfield, vice-president; Mrs. S. H. Lloyd, Jr., of Rolla, secretary; Prof. J. B. Butler of Rolla, treasurer; Dr. H. A. Buehler of Rolla, special advisor; and Sam A. Leath of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, managing-director.

A meeting of the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society was held at Jackson, Missouri, on May 25, 1936. Judge Joseph L. Moore read a paper on King's Highway, its original survey and location, and Mrs. Minnie Keys read a biographical sketch on "No-Arm Jim," a negro character once well known in Cape Girardeau. The military activity of General U. S. Grant in southeast Missouri will be discussed at a future meeting. The Society plans to celebrate its tenth anniversary on July 27 at Cape Girardeau. On August 9, 1926, the first meeting of the Society was held, and the late Robert B. Oliver was elected president, Allan H. Hinchey, vice-president, Mrs. D. C. Hope, second vice-president; and John G. Putz, secretary and treasurer.

"The County Historian," a series of historical articles of unusual value, by Henry C. Thompson, was begun in the Bonne Terre *Bulletin* of November 22, 1935. The articles deal especially with the history of St. Francois county, but they also embrace general historical consideration of the neighboring counties of Ste. Genevieve, Jefferson, Washington, and Madison. The general plan of the series is to publish an article on historical events one week, and an article on the history and genealogy of some early family the next week. Much of the rare, personal data was obtained from family records and Bibles. The series will probably be continued throughout 1936.

The series of historical articles by Herschel Schooley on "A Century of Progress in Audrain County," which began in the Mexico *Evening Ledger* of December 16, 1935, presents valuable historical material. In the May 12, 1936, issue appears a roster of Audrain county Confederate veterans.

The first of a series of articles dealing with the history of early Dent county and the pioneer families in this section appeared in the Salem *Post* of May 14, 1936.

The Alexander Doniphan Chapter of the D. A. R. has for the past two years promoted a genealogical department in the Liberty (Mo.) *Chronicle*. The series of "Marriage Records of Clay County, 1822-1875" was begun on June 28, 1934.

"Lowry City—The Pride of the Prairie," which appeared in the Lowry City *Independent* of April 16, 1936, is the first of a series of historical and reminiscent articles which will be printed in the *Independent* from time to time.

The Warrensburg *Star-Journal* has been publishing weekly since January 14, 1936, interesting historical articles by J. L. Ferguson relating to local subjects in Johnson county.

The first of a series of historical articles on "Early Days" by Frederick W. Steckman appeared in the Princeton *Post* of February 26, 1936. The articles deal with Mercer county and represent independent research by the author.

A valuable article on the "Raid by Secessionists on Liberty Arsenal 75 Years Ago Today" was printed in the Kansas City *Star* of April 20, 1936.

A photograph and an account of the life of John Marsh, a settler from Jackson county who became the first American doctor in California, appear in the Kansas City *Times* of April 28, 1936.

A bibliographical article by Robert M. Snyder on "Missouriana: Some Historical Notes" appears in the Kansas City *Times* of April 1, 1936. The article broadly considers the major private and public collections of Missouri material.

An interesting historical article by A. B. McDonald on "Kansas City's First Directory" appears in the *Kansas City Star* of April 19, 1936. Only four copies each of the Kansas City directories of 1859 and 1860 are known to be in existence.

An interesting article by Max Putzel on the Missouri-Iowa boundary dispute appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of May 10, 1936.

In an article by Homer Bassford, appearing in the *St. Louis Star-Times* of May 6, 1936, a historical survey is made of the pay of legislators of Missouri. The first constitutional convention of Missouri held in 1820 provided that the legislature might fix its own pay. The per diem, which was \$3.00 in 1825, was increased to \$5.00 before the Civil war. The rate in 1875 remained at \$5.00 for the normal session of seventy days but was cut to \$1.00 per day after that period.

[*Editor's Note:* By an act of the first General Assembly of 1820, the members received a compensation of \$4.00 a day. In 1825 the per diem was \$3.00 and in 1849 was limited to \$3.00 for the first sixty days and \$1.00 for the remainder of the session. A \$5.00 a day rate was provided for in 1857 and was in effect until 1875, when this rate was restricted by the Missouri constitution adopted that year to the first seventy days and \$1.00 a day for the remainder of the session. Since 1875 ten constitutional amendments relating to legislative compensation have been voted on and another will be submitted to the people at the general election to be held on November 3, 1936.]

Ste. Genevieve Academy, the first academy to be chartered in Missouri, was established June 21, 1808. An article by J. Tom Miles on the Academy appears in the *Farmington News* of May 8, 1936.

A historical sketch by J. Tom Miles of Farmington, Missouri, on "Ste. Genevieve County, Her Entrance Into the Union" appears in the *St. Marys Review* of April 30, 1936.

Extracts from a talk on "Folklore of the Ozarks," made by Mrs. May Kennedy McCord at Monett, Missouri, appeared in the Monett *Times* of April 23, 1936.

In the May, 1936, issue of the *Missouri Press News* appears an article prepared by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, concerning Missouri's population, tangible wealth, and natural resources.

The old Newton county court house which was built in 1877 is now almost razed to the ground. The records of the building of the court house, as published in the Neosho *Times*, do not show that there was ever a cornerstone or that there was any kind of a ceremony at the time the building was started or when it was completed about a year later. The construction of the new \$200,000 court house and jail was begun the latter part of April, 1936.—From the *Neosho Times*, March 5 and April 23, 1936.

The 1935 register books of the Mark Twain Museum in Hannibal show the names of 150,000 visitors, representing forty-eight states and twenty-nine foreign countries. The Museum has been kept open to the public without charge during 1936, and plans are under consideration to build a permanent Museum building.

In the Pacific *Meramec Valley Transcript* of May 15, 1936, appears an article on "Many Points of Interest on the Ranken Estate."

The Texas Centennial Exposition has set aside the week beginning June 12 as Missouri week. South Missouri day has been scheduled for the 13th, St. Louis day for the 15th, Missouri University day for the 16th, Kansas City day for the 17th, and St. Joseph and North Missouri day for the 18th.

Missouri and Missourians are closely connected with the early history of Texas. Missouri gave Texas its colonizer, Stephen F. Austin, known as the "father" of the Lone Star state, as well as a number of her early settlers.

John W. Smith of Missouri, "The Courier of the Alamo," risked death to seek re-enforcements for the Texans besieged at the Alamo in 1836. He is buried in an unmarked grave at old Washington-on-the-Brazos, the first capital of Texas.

At Marshall, Texas, Missouri's Confederate governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, and his executive staff established and maintained a temporary seat of government.

Medals of honor were given to Frank W. Taylor, Jr., managing editor of the St. Louis *Star-Times*, for the socially constructive work of the *Star-Times* under his leadership, and to William R. Painter, editor of the Carrollton *Democrat*, for his long service to his community. The awards were presented on May 7, 1936, during the twenty-seventh annual Journalism Week at the University of Missouri.

A historical article on the campaign to conquer malaria appears in the Kansas City *Times* of May 11, 1936. Dr. John Sappington, a pioneer Missouri physician, contributed much to the cure and prevention of this disease through the use of quinine.

The Kansas City *Times* of May 4, 1936, printed a long article entitled "A Visitor at Westport 90 Years Ago Gave Vivid Picture of Frontier Town." The article is based on *The Oregon Trail* by Francis Parkman, Jr., and reprints descriptions of Independence, the Town of Kansas, and the surrounding territory.

An historical article on Mercer county by Colvin C. Bowsfield appears in the St. Joseph *News-Press* of April 24, 1936.

Reminiscences of Arcadia Seminary and of some of its teachers and scholars are related by C. C. Russell of Bourbon, Missouri, in articles in the Ironton *Iron County Register* of April 16 and 30, 1936.

"Salem, Modern Small City, is Market for Extensive Territory" and "Great Open Ranges Make Dent County Wonderful Stock Country" appear in the Salem *Post* of April 23, 1936.

In the Potosi *Independent-Journal* of April 30, 1936, appears an article by Myrtle Kirkpatrick on the Springfield Iron Furnace, which was established in 1823 by Martin Ruggles, Andrew Perry, and Jacob Eversole.

A sketch of the Abe Herod house on Big river in St. Francois county appears in the Bonne Terre *Bulletin* of April 3, 1936. It was built in 1804 by Thomas Hale (Haile).

An article on "St. Francois County and the Lead Industry," by Charles Henderson of Flat River, appears in the Bonne Terre *Bulletin* of April 10, 1936. St. Francois county has produced more than seventy per cent of the lead in the State of Missouri for years.

A story concerning the granting of a license in 1845 to Allen Ingle to operate a ferry across Grand river, south of the present village of Austin in Cass county, appeared in the *Cass County Democrat* of November 14, 1935. In May, 1847, John Ashcraft applied for a license to operate a ferry at Davis Ford on Grand river.—From the Harrisonville *Cass County Democrat*, April 30, 1936.

The Kansas City *Catholic Register* has published since January 23, 1936, a serial story on "Swiss-American Benedictine Fathers Factor in Religious Life and Education in the United States," written by the Reverend Thomas John Allen, O. S. B. A historical sketch of Conception Abbey from 1873-1934 appears in the issue of April 30, 1936.

An article by J. A. Williams concerning old school houses built in DeWitt, Missouri, appears in the *Brunswick Brunswicker* of April 17, 1936.

An interesting account by Robert Birbeck of "A Pioneer Burying Ground" appears in the Stanberry *Headlight* of April 9, 1936. This cemetery is located about five miles northwest of King City in the southwestern part of Gentry county.

The old dams on Spring river at Bowers Mill in Lawrence county are being removed. The first grist mill in that area was built at Bowers Mill in 1838 to 1841 by Frederick Bowers. In 1863 the Confederates burned the town.—From the *Monett Times*, April 9, 1936.

An interesting historical article by Tilghman R. Cloud, entitled "About Richland—the County Pleasant Hill Nearly Made," appeared in the *Pleasant Hill Times* of June 3rd and June 10th, 1932. The article deals with the history of the Richland county movement of 1870, which involved Jackson, Cass, and Johnson counties.

In the Joplin *Globe* of April 12, 1936, appears a photograph of the old Masonic hall in Neosho, where the pro-Southern Missouri Legislature met during the Civil war. The meeting opened with a message from Governor Claiborne F. Jackson on October 21, 1861. The second session was held at Cassville on October 31, 1861.

An historical article entitled "Before the Days of Steam, a Thrilling Boat Race Took Place on the Missouri," which appears in the Kansas City *Star* of April 2, 1936, relates the story of the race on the Missouri river in 1811 between two keelboats commanded by Wilson P. Hunt and Manuel Lisa, belonging to the rival fur companies, the Pacific Fur Company and the Missouri Fur Company.

An interesting article entitled "Old Land Title Refers to Charrette Village" appears in the Marthasville *Record* of April 10, 1936. The document gives title to "improvements made prior to December, 1803, in the Sharrotte Village on the Missouri river in the District of St. Charles."

The organization of the first county court of Warren county and the final selection of a county seat, as revealed in the local official records, are recounted by Herbert Hukriede in the Marthasville *Record* of March 27 and April 3, 1936.

The Junior and Senior high schools of Jefferson City are using as a textbook, *Progressive Jefferson City*, a statistical manual of the city's progress. The Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring the project and is supplying the schools with copies of the manual.—From the Jefferson City *Capital News*, March 14, 1936.

A historical sketch entitled "Source Material on Early History of Pulaski County Reveals Interesting Story of Growth," by D. A. Eggleston of Rolla, appears in the Richland *Mirror* of April 16, 1936.

In an address before the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Dr. H. A. Buehler, State Geologist, stated that Missouri ranks 10th to 15th in mineral wealth in the United

States. Missouri produces lead, cement, coal, valuable clays, cobalt-nickel ore, barite, sandstone, marble, limestone, and a little gold and silver.—From the Kansas City *Journal-Post*, March 18, 1936.

An article by Judge Goah Watson on "Early New Madrid History" appears in the thirty-two page issue of the Sikeston *Herald* of February 6, 1936.

Historical data about Eureka, Allenton, Pacific, and Gray Summit, Missouri, appear in the Pacific *Meramec Valley Transcript* of March, April, and May, 1936.

In the January 24, 1936, issue of the Brunswick *Brunswicker* appears an unusual article on "Ear Marks," which deals with the system of marking used in pioneer days to identify strayed live stock.

An article on "Westport High to Have a Party to Observe Its History" appears in the Kansas City *Star* of May 7, 1936.

In the Paris *Monroe County Appeal* of April 2, 1936, appears a description of a diary kept by Mrs. Martha Missouri Moore, which is now in the possession of her descendants, in which she recounts the episodes on the Overland trail from Dade county, Missouri, to California in 1859.

The Little Shoal church in Clay county, an old landmark and for years the home of one of the first religious organizations in Clay county, is being removed to make way for Highway No. 35. This old building has been abandoned for years.—From the *Liberty Tribune*, May 21, 1936.

Across the Missouri river from Boonville near U. S. Highway No. 40 stands the home built by the late Captain Joseph Kinney in 1869 at a cost of \$50,000. A daughter of Captain Kinney now conducts visitors through the house, which is filled with many valuable mementos of the past.

Several undated New Madrid county township maps, made before the earthquake of 1811 and 1812, a plat of New Madrid drawn in 1810, and a plat of Little Prairie made in 1806, which are in the possession of Mrs. Sam L. Hunter of New Madrid, were lent to Mrs. G. Moore Greer, ninth area supervisor of the Federal Writer's Project office.—From the Sikeston *Standard*, April 24, 1936.

In the Kansas City *Star* of May 17, 1936, appears an article entitled "Visitors Destroyed the Gravestone of Jesse James and Now Take Chips from His Home" by A. B. McDonald. The old log house of Frank and Jesse James near Kearney, Missouri, was built 114 years ago.

An article on an old water mill, operated for ninety years on the Chariton river at Yarrow, Missouri, appears in the Macon *Chronicle-Herald* of May 11, 1936.

An article by Mrs. A. P. Bishop on "The Big Industries of Miami of 1936, Back to 1866" appears in the Carrollton *Democrat* of April 24, 1936.

An article entitled "D.A.R. Sees Work of Making Old Records Permanent for City" appears in the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian* of May 4, 1936. Since January, 1935, the Cape Girardeau Nancy Hunter Chapter of the D.A.R. has been compiling the vital statistics of the community from church records.

Articles by Charles Henderson of Flat River, Missouri, describing the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company of Crystal City, appear in the *Bonne Terre Bulletin* of April 17 and 24, 1936.

The historic village of Mine LaMotte, which is said to be 200 years old, is to be destroyed by the St. Joseph Lead Company.—From the *Fredericktown Democrat-News* of April 23, 1936.

An article on "Ancient Earthwork Still a Mystery," compiled by Mrs. James Barns, appears in the April, 1936, issue of the *Missouri* magazine. The Missouri historian, Louis Houck, before his death in 1915, had located 28,000 mounds in Missouri.

In an article entitled "More Than Half The World's Food Was Made Possible By the Indian," appearing in the *Kansas City Star* of April 17, 1936, these products are credited to the Indian: corn and tobacco, and the potato, tomato, pineapple, strawberry, squash, and pumpkin.

An interesting and valuable circular on "The Old and New History of Missouri, Dent County and Salem" was published recently by the Ozarks Realty Company. The circular gives information concerning the rivers, springs, parks, soil and crops in this region.—From the *Salem News*, April 16, 1936.

Chimes from the Old Cathedral bell sounded the opening of the "St. Louis on Parade" Exposition held in St. Louis, March 20 to 28, 1936. In addition to exhibits, special features were presented by the Exposition, including a dramatization of early St. Louis history, "Under Three Flags."

Mrs. Cordelia Green Drumm of Kansas City recently sold heirlooms which included textbooks of old Clay Seminary, letters, and trinkets of college days. Mrs. Drumm was one of six girls to graduate from Clay Seminary on July 11, 1862. Another was Governor Guy B. Park's mother, Mrs. Maggie Baxter Park.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, March 31, 1936.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hannibal has designed a folder containing interesting facts about the community and views of interest in the city and vicinity.—From the *Hannibal Evening Courier-Post*, April 1, 1936.

A short historical article on the picturesque town of Kingston, Missouri, appears in the *St. Joseph News-Press* of March 29, 1936.

An article describing the oldest house in Daviess county, which was built in 1846, appears in the *St. Joseph News-Press* of March 15, 1936.

The Hannibal Court of Common Pleas issued a *pro forma* decree incorporating the Mark Twain Commission on April 25, 1936. Judge B. E. Bigger, a member of the organization, appeared for the Commission in the Court.—From the *Hannibal Evening Courier-Post*, April 25, 1936.

Extracts from an issue of the *Ava Times* of August 13, 1880, are reprinted in the *Ava Douglas County Herald* of April 9, 1936. The paper, owned by L. V. (Cap) Ellison, is possibly the oldest Douglas county paper now in existence.

An effort is being made to obtain an all weather road leading to the Dr. John Sappington family burial ground about five miles from Arrow Rock in Saline county.—From the Marshall *Democrat-News*, April 22, 1936.

The Rising Sun, the first Pulaski county newspaper, was established in Richland in 1869. It was succeeded by a number of short lived papers until in 1885 the *Cyclone* was founded in Richland, continuing under that name until 1906 when it was changed to the *Mirror*.—From the Richland *Mirror*, April 23, 1936.

Maryville's first telephone system was established by the Bell Company in the fall of 1884.—From the Maryville *Daily Forum*, March 10, 1936.

An unusual article on "Missouri's First Pension Recipient Gets Marriage Proposal from Widow" appears in the Jefferson City *Sunday News and Tribune* of April 5, 1936. Jesse B. Farmer of Jefferson City received Missouri's first pension check on January 20, 1936.

The home of George Caleb Bingham at Arrow Rock State Park is being restored with W.P.A. help. The erection of the Bingham home was begun in 1835.—From the Jefferson City *Missouri Farm Bureau News*, April 3, 1936.

A National Youth Administration training school for girls will be established at Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri. It will be designated Girls' Camp No. 3 in Missouri. The first of such girls' training projects was opened at Marble Hill, Missouri, and the second at Ozark Wesleyan College at Carthage.—From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, March 29, 1936.

"Early History of Gentry County," an historical account by Judge G. W. Lewis, published in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Gentry County* in 1877, begins in the Albany *Ledger* of February 13, 1936.

An article by Mrs. Mary Miller Smiser, entitled "Substantiate Burckhardt Claim to Honor of Designing Seal," appears in the Warrensburg *Star-Journal* of March 27, 1936.

In the Mound City *News-Independent* of March 5, 1936, appears an article on "Early Settlers in Benton Township, Holt County, Missouri."

The historic Platte county covered bridge, "Noah's Ark," twelve miles east of Edgerton, is still in use. It was built in 1878 and was named for the late Judge Noah Beery, grandfather of Wallace and Noah Beery of movie fame.—From the Kansas City *Times*, March 31, 1936.

A 500-acre farm, said to be the best in Carroll county, was sold in March, 1896, for \$50 per acre, and a 200-acre farm in Atchison county was sold for \$10,000.—From the Maysville *DeKalb County Record-Journal*, March 5, 1936.

The gift of \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago by the Spelman Fund of New York to erect and maintain a building to house a group of better-government organizations is not only a recognition of the services of these organizations, but is also a recognition of the work of Louis Brownlow, head of the Public Administration Clearing House. Mr. Brownlow is a native son of Missouri, his birthplace being Buffalo, the county seat of Dallas county.—From the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, March 12, 1936.

When Frank William Aiken of Moberly, Missouri, called for his birth certificate at the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department in St. Louis, he found his certificate, which was dated July 28, 1870, was the first registered. Statewide registration of births and deaths was not begun in Missouri until the law of May 6, 1909, was approved by Governor Herbert S. Hadley.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, March 16, 1936.

A copy of number 30, volume 1, of the Warrensburg *Western Missourian* of October 2, 1858, was found by W. R. Hardey among the papers of the late C. A. Shepard. *The Western Missourian*, according to J. L. Ferguson, was edited by Marsh Foster and published by C. A. Middleton, one of the first printers in Johnson county.—From the Warrensburg *Star-Journal*, May 9, 1936.

The formal opening of the Missouri river bridge at Washington will be held May 28, 1936. May 29, 1936, marks the 97th anniversary of the founding of Washington.—From the Washington *Citizen*, May 22, 1936.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Jessie Benton Frémont: A Woman Who Made History.
By Catherine Coffin Phillips. (San Francisco, John Henry Nash, 1935. 361 pp.) In 1928, Professor Allan Nevins published his ambitious two-volume biography of John C. Frémont in which he strongly emphasized the important role of the "proud and plucky" Jessie Benton in the career of the West's most noted pathfinder and explorer. In *Jessie Benton Frémont*, the first biography devoted to the spirited and intellectual daughter of Missouri's outstanding senator and wife of Frémont, Jessie Benton for the first time becomes the pivotal figure in the dramatic and stirring events of the life of the Pathfinder. At the same time, in her own right, she takes her place beside Benton, Nicollet, Poinsette, Linn, Bancroft and other outstanding members of the group of westward

expansionists and becomes as well a leading figure in the momentous events and times which conditioned the career of her husband.

The question has been raised by Professor F. L. Paxson, if, in the career of Frémont, Jessie Benton was not, perhaps, "the whole establishment." If Mrs. Phillips, in her interpretation of the brilliant and fiery Jessie, does not answer in the affirmative, she ably demonstrates that the career of Frémont is inseparable from that of Jessie Benton. As a "woman who made history," Mrs. Phillips relates how Jessie Benton ordered forward Frémont's second expedition in the face of government dispatches ordering his return. She shows how, as the ally of her father and the able champion of her husband, Jessie Benton promoted Frémont's interests in Washington with the expansionist group. As Frémont's secretary she transcribed the official reports that gave to the Pathfinder world-wide fame. Out of the fire of her imagination and the zeal of her unswerving devotion to Frémont was born the famous phrase which captures even today the popular vision: "from the ashes of his campfires have sprung cities." Again, Jessie Benton Frémont, through John G. Wittier, influenced Frémont not to accept the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1864. In these and in other ways, as in her role of secretary to Benton, in which she assisted in the preparation of his monumental *Thirty Years View*, in her transcription for President Buchanan of official Spanish correspondence relating to California and in her intimacy with the successive phases of the proposed joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, Jessie Benton is shown by Mrs. Phillips to have been both an extraordinary woman and a maker of history.

Essentially, the biography of *Jessie Benton Frémont* is the story of a great romance, which, as Mrs. Phillips points out, ranks with the world's greatest love stories. At the same time, written as it is against an authentic historical background of westward exploration and expansion, the conquest of California, the gold rush of 1849, Benton's dream of a continental railroad to the Pacific and the Civil war, it is

also a vivid, dynamic and moving historical narrative covering some of the most stirring chapters in American history.

Of particular interest to Missourians are the many references to the Bentons in St. Louis, the arrival and departure of Frémont's various expeditions at this point, the prominence of Kit Carson, Frémont's administration of affairs from St. Louis while in command of the Department of the West and Jessie Benton's hospital work at Jefferson Barracks.

Mrs. Phillips has made skillful use of the wealth of authentic source material, both primary and secondary, from which the biography has been assembled. In addition, she has drawn upon over a hundred personal letters written by Jessie Benton Frémont to her intimate friend, Mrs. Nellie Haskell Browne, and upon personal interviews with the latter. Aside from these, the book in its broader historical outlines, which in the main are given in Mr. Nevin's biography of Frémont, contains little that is new to the specialist. Charmingly written and typographically a gem of the publisher's art, the greatest appeal of *Jessie Benton Frémont* is to the general reader. To him, the reading of this book should be a delight and joy; it contains not a single footnote and delightfully combines authentic biography, history and romance.

The Crittenden Memoirs. Compiled by H. H. Crittenden (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1936. 529 pp.) This voluminous compilation by the eldest son of former Governor Thomas T. Crittenden of Missouri, who himself has been actively and intimately associated for many years with Kansas City and Missouri history, is a work of especial interest to Missourians. At the same time, because of the many points of contact of members of the Crittenden family with nationally prominent personages and events, the book is obviously of more than state-wide interest.

Essentially, this impressive looking volume of 529 pages, is a compilation. It consists for the most part of family history and genealogy, newspaper clippings upon a wide variety and range of personages and subjects, and of personal memoirs and recollections. The Thomas T. Crittenden

memoirs, which serve as the basis of the compilation, occupy, with the more lengthy supplementary memoirs of H. H. Crittenden, a third of the book. Yet a certain unity is achieved and the volume is made to center about Thomas T. Crittenden through the devotion of the major portion of the book to the subject of outlawry in Missouri, with the riddance of which Governor Crittenden's name is so closely associated.

The source material which Mr. Crittenden has assembled upon the careers of Frank and Jesse James and upon the lives, exploits, and nemesis not only of the members of the James band but of Quantrill's and Anderson's guerrillas, makes his work of especial value on the subject of post-Civil war outlawry in Missouri. Not only has Mr. Crittenden assembled contemporary sources, but he has spared no pains in gathering additional information from other sources. To cite but one example, the correspondence (dated 1935) of Mr. Crittenden with Frank Dalton, former member of the Quantrill band who is now living in Texas, provides some of the most colorful material in the book.

The Thomas T. Crittenden memoirs, though brief, nevertheless throw interesting sidelights upon the official career of Governor Crittenden and upon many personages and events of Missouri history. Both the Thomas T. Crittenden and H. H. Crittenden memoirs abound in anecdotal reminiscences, which range from Senator Vest's famous eulogy on the dog to school days at the University of Missouri, the real estate boom in Kansas City, and the social circles of Washington. Many biographical sketches of various members of the Crittenden and allied families, and a family chart and other family records make the work of value as a genealogical record. It is indeed unfortunate, in view of the wealth of biographical, genealogical and historical material in the book, that the index is not topical but is restricted, instead, to proper names. More than one hundred photographs add interest to the work.

Kit Carson's Autobiography. Edited by Milo Milton Quaife. (Chicago, The Lakeside Press, 1935. 192 pp.) Again, a *Lakeside Classic*, the thirty-third annual volume of

this outstanding series, rises to the standard set by the publishers in 1911 to make each annual volume "a real contribution towards a wider knowledge of the history of the West" by the reprinting of a rare title containing the personal narrative of some frontiersman or early settler.

The selection of Kit Carson's *Autobiography* as the title for reprint in the 1935 *Classic* should be of particular interest to Missourians. Carson, though born in Kentucky, lived for fifteen years in Howard county, Missouri, from 1811 to 1826, where, as a youth, he was apprenticed to David Workman of Old Franklin to learn the saddler's trade. In 1826, dissatisfied, and with his mind fired by the tales he had heard of life in the mountains, he ran away from Workman to join Charles Bent's caravan to Santa Fe. Later, in 1842 after he had attained fame as a frontiersman throughout the West, Carson returned to Missouri to bring his five-year-old orphaned daughter, Adeline, back to his old home. It was while on his return trip to the mountains from St. Louis, after this visit to Missouri, that he met John C. Frémont, son-in-law of Missouri's great senator, Thomas Hart Benton. The meeting culminated in Carson's association with three of Frémont's famous expeditions and in the long and warm friendship between the two men which Frémont so finely expressed in his assertion that "with me, Carson and truth are one."

The revelation by Dr. Quaife in his "Historical Introduction" to the *Autobiography* that Carson did not dictate his story to Dr. De Witt C. Peters, as has been supposed, but in all probability to Jesse B. Turly, whom evidence indicated Carson knew in Missouri and later in Taos, is another interesting Missouri slant of the *Autobiography*.

The historical value of the simply related, less than 30,000 word *Autobiography of Kit Carson*, as edited by Dr. Quaife, lies in the fact that, while an earlier edition was published by Peters in 1858 or 1859 in a greatly enlarged and embellished volume of 534 pages, entitled *The Life and Adventures of Kit Carson, the Nestor of the Rocky Mountains, from Facts Narrated by Himself*, the unelaborated autobiography as first transcribed from the dictation of Carson, was not pub-

lished until 1926. This publication, in pamphlet form, did not attain a wide circulation. Hence the welcome reception which should greet the present volume.

While the unelaborated *Autobiography* is scarcely satisfying from the standpoint of its lack of western color, movement and romance, (Carson was not only illiterate but also extremely modest) it nevertheless reveals the real Kit Carson as no secondary account could. The dramatic incidents of Carson's Indian-fighting days, his remarkable exploits with Frémont, his unswerving loyalty, his extreme courage and his outstanding role in the conquest of California have been presented with greater appreciation and dramatic effect by others. Yet, the simple, matter-of-fact, recital of Carson, as transcribed in the *Autobiography* from his own dictation, reveals the strength of his honesty, ruggedness, devoted loyalty and the simple sweetness of his character as no other account has been able to do.

Supplementing the meagre outline of bare facts in the *Autobiography*, the able editing of Dr. Quaife, in one hundred and twenty-eight footnotes, greatly aids the reader to an appreciation and understanding of the simply related facts of the narrative. Through only one other aid, a map or maps, might Dr. Quaife have rendered more generous assistance to the reader.

The book has an excellent index, a "Publisher's Foreword," and an "Historical Introduction" by Dr. Quaife.

A recent addition to the current periodical files of the State Historical Society of Missouri which should be of interest to many members of the Society is that of *The Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association*. In the pithy and newsy columns of its four-page issues (its increasing popularity promises soon to make it a monthly) may be discovered the kinds of tools used by our pioneer American ancestors, the use of horn panes in lanterns, how early American felt hats were manufactured, the kinds of early kitchen wooden ware used, that clapboards were called weatherboards in the South, the history of stoves, how corks were cut and the use of such unfamiliar but useful pioneer tools as a ship-

yard jack, a sprig and a frow. Devoted to the purpose of promoting the Association's interest in the preservation of the tools and implements used by our American ancestors, the *Chronicle* is a veritable treasure-trove of articles, news items and illusive bits of information on early American industry in the home, in the shop, on the farm and on the sea. Scarcely less interesting than the articles are the photographs, sketches of tools and implements, and reprints from old sources which illustrate the subject matter. Readers will find in the *Chronicle* an authoritative and delightful reference tool in a limited but fascinating historical field which has hitherto received too scant attention.

Biographical Sketches of the Bartlett Marshall Duncan and Henry Utz Families. Arranged and edited by U. H. Utz. (St. Joseph, Missouri, 1936. pp. 137.) Based upon the family records and letters of the Bartlett M. Duncan, Henry Utz and John H. Utz families, this genealogy of two early pioneer families of the Platte Purchase also contains considerable historical material on pioneer life and conditions in Buchanan county from 1845 to 1860. In addition, two vivid and dramatic Civil war episodes in Missouri, as told by family letters, relate to the banishment of B. M. Duncan and to the experiences of J. H. Utz, who narrowly escaped hanging on a charge of making war within the Federal lines.

A Handbook of Missouri libraries entitled *Missouri Libraries, 1915-1935* by Henry Ormal Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, and Ada McDaniel Elliott and Ann Todd of the reference department of that library, has been published as Volume 37, No. 12 of the *University of Missouri Bulletin* (Columbia, Missouri, 1936). The third handbook of Missouri libraries published since 1906, the present Handbook was authorized by the executive board of the Missouri Library Association at its meeting in St. Louis, November 6, 1935. Its aim is to record as complete data as possible on library activities and progress in Missouri

for the twenty-year period from 1915 to 1935. An introduction by Ada McDaniel Elliott, president of the Missouri Library Association in 1935, prefaces the Handbook which is an indispensable aid to any study of recent library progress in Missouri.

"A Missourian's Interpretation of Horace," might have been the title of this new translation into English rhymed verse of the *Odes, Epodes and Art of Poetry* of Horace made by John B. Quinn, prominent St. Louis educator and native Missourian. (St. Louis, Blackwell, Wielandy Company, 1936. 179 pp.) The translation, which, according to the author, was largely inspired by the beauties of the Missouri Ozarks, was published by a St. Louis publisher and carries a foreword by Missouri's well known classical scholar, Dr. Walter Miller of the University of Missouri. A chapter by the author on the life and works of Horace prefaces the volume, while numerous notes accompany the text of the translation. The edition is limited to three hundred copies.

Dr. William Beaumont, 1785-1853. By Dr. Robert E. Schleuter, (St. Louis? [10 p.]). This short biographical sketch of William Beaumont, "the greatest of all St. Louis physicians" and world-famous as the discoverer of the processes of gastric digestion, is a reprint of an address delivered by the author before the medical staff and resident Sisters of St. Anthony's Hospital on December 9, 1935. The address was delivered as part of the recent memorial exercises sponsored by the St. Louis Medical Society in commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the birth of Beaumont, who died in St. Louis on April 25, 1853.

"Mark Twain in Switzerland," by Arthur C. Frost, United States Consul General at Zurich, appears in the *American Foreign Service Journal* of April, 1936. The author, in recalling the visits of Mark Twain to Switzerland in 1871,

1891 and 1897, gives a brief but delightful outline of the humorist's three visits, based on accounts in the recent centenary biography of Mark Twain by Dr. August Hüppy, a Swiss.

The Civil War Letters of Hans Christian Heg (Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1936) contains a chapter entitled "From Madison to Island No. 10," an account of the Norwegian Civil war colonel's stay at Bird's Point, in present-day Mississippi county, Missouri. In the same chapter, (Chapter II) Heg records his activities at Island No. 10, near New Madrid, where he was actively engaged in military operations on the Mississippi river.

An account by Solon Robinson, Indiana pioneer and agriculturalist, of his tour of the lead mines and agricultural regions of eastern and southeastern Missouri, appears in pages 428 to 445 of the book entitled *Solon Robinson, Pioneer and Agriculturalist*, edited by Herbert Anthony Keller and published by the Indiana Historical Bureau, 1936.

"A Trip to the Bad Lands in 1849" by E. De Girardin and the "Journal of Dr. Elias Marsh," which appear in the January, 1936, number of the *South Dakota Historical Review* contain accounts, respectively, of a trip from St. Louis to Fort Pierre Chouteau and of a trip on the Missouri river, May-August 1859.

"The Uncollected Portions of Mark Twain's Autobiography" by Delancey Ferguson, "New Letters of Mark Twain" by John Richie Schultz, and "An Influence from San Francisco on Mark Twain's The Gilded Age" by Franklin Warner, appear in the March, 1936, number of *American Literature*.

An excellent article on "Duff Green: Industrial Promoter," by Fletcher M. Green, appears in the February, 1936, issue of *The Journal of Southern History*.

PERSONALS

ONWARD BATES: Born in St. Charles county, Mo., Feb. 24, 1850; died in Augusta, Georgia, April 4, 1936. He attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He received several honorary degrees, the C. E. degree from the University of Wisconsin, the D. Eng. degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and the LL. D. degree from the University of Missouri. He was a former president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was a son of the late Judge Barton Bates of the Missouri Supreme Court.

EDWARD EVERETT BEAN: Born at Paris, Mo., March 23, 1861; died at Ft. Scott, Arkansas, May 14, 1936. He received his early newspaper experience in his father's office in Paris and then moved to Mexico, where he worked for several years under the late Colonel R. M. White as city editor of the Mexico *Ledger*. On moving to Nevada he formed a partnership with William Bumbarger in publishing the Nevada *Democrat*, which later became the Nevada *Evening Post*. He then published the Brookfield *Daily Argus* in partnership with Charles W. Green. Returning to Nevada he became associated with the late Colonel R. B. Speed in publishing the Nevada *Daily Mail* and *Southwest (weekly) Mail*, becoming sole owner a few years later. Twenty years ago he purchased the Rich Hill *Daily Review*, which he published until his death.

C. A. CALVIRD, SR.: Born in St. Clair county, Mo., April 27, 1854; died in Clinton, Mo., April 30, 1936. He studied law in Clinton and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He later formed a partnership with Matthew Fyke. From 1888 to 1897 he was in partnership with Robert E. Lewis. He then practiced alone until 1910 when he was elected judge of the 29th judicial circuit, which office he held for three terms. He retired from office in 1928. In 1934 his son, Charles A. Calvird, Jr., was elected judge of the 29th judicial circuit.

MRS. LALLA MARMADUKE CARY: Born in Arrow Rock, Mo., in 1855; died in Long Beach, Cal., Dec. 31, 1935. She was a granddaughter of Governor Meredith M. Marmaduke, and a niece of Governor John S. Marmaduke, during whose administration she resided at the governor's mansion. She was educated at the Visitation Convent in St. Louis. Mrs. Cary was a resident of Kansas City about forty years prior to 1932. Dr. Arthur W. Nelson, a son by her first husband, was the Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri in 1924; Robert W. Cary, a son by her second husband, is a commander in the United States Navy.

RICH R. CORRELL: Born in Richmond, Mo., May 23, 1884; died in Moberly, Mo., April 28, 1936. He resided in Clark for thirteen years where he published the *Clark Chronicle*. He served in the General Assembly as representative from Randolph county from 1913 to 1918. He established the *Moberly Message*, a monthly newspaper, which he later changed into a weekly and which he sold several months ago.

TIMOTHY DEMPSEY: Born in Kings county, Ireland, Oct. 21, 1867; died in St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1936. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Mullingar, and at St. Finian's College, Navan, and went to Carlow for his philosophical and theological studies. Following his ordination June 14, 1891, he came to America, serving two years at Moberly, Missouri. He later was sent to St. Louis and was pastor at St. Patrick's Catholic Church for more than thirty-seven years. He was founder of the following charitable institutions: Father Dempsey's Hotel, Day Nursery, Working Women's Home, Convalescent Home, Home for Colored Men, Emergency Free Lunchroom, and White Cross Crusade. He was also mediator in strike and labor disputes.

J. E. DOWELL, SR.: Born in Blandinsville township, McDonough county, Ill., April 29, 1859; died in Adrian, Mo., March 18, 1936. He was educated in the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at LaHarpe, Ill., graduating in 1883. He began teaching and studied law and was admitted to the bar. After

practicing law at Miller, South Dakota, he came to Missouri in 1890 and purchased the *Adrian Journal*, being its editor for forty-five years.

HERMAN P. FARIS: Born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1858; died in Clinton, Mo., Mar. 21, 1936. He was president of the Brinkerhoff-Faris Trust and Savings Company in Clinton. Mr. Faris was an ardent prohibitionist and in 1924 was the Prohibition nominee for president. He was the party nominee for governor of Missouri three times and the Prohibition candidate for United States Senator from Missouri in 1936. He was a gifted orator.

RICHARD FIELD: Born in Louisville, Kentucky, Aug. 1, 1843; died in Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 21, 1936. He was elected judge of the sixth judicial circuit in 1886 and served for twelve years. Judge Field served as president of the Morrison-Wentworth Bank at Lexington and organized the Lexington Traders Bank. He also served as president of the board of trustees of Wentworth Military Academy and as chairman of the citizens' committee which was instrumental in obtaining the bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington.

SAMUEL LOCKE HIGHLEYMAN: Born in Wegee, Ohio, June 20, 1843; died in Sedalia, Mo., April 2, 1936. He attended Alleghany College at Meadville, Pa. For several years he served as United States deputy collector and from 1871 to 1907 was connected with the Missouri Pacific railroad. From 1921 to 1925 he was a member of the House of Representatives.

J. W. HOLLIDAY: Born in Monroe county, Iowa, May 20, 1848; died in Tarkio, Mo., March 19, 1936. He attended an academy in Monroe county and taught school for five years. In 1876 he graduated from Keokuk Medical College and later took a post-graduate course in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. He came to Tarkio in 1892. In 1924 he was elected State representative and was re-elected in 1926.

JOHN F. HUCKEL: Born in New York; died in St. Louis, Mo., March 26, 1936, at the age of seventy-two. After his graduation from William's College in 1885 he was assistant publisher of the New York *Evening Post* and was associated with the publishing firm of Harper and Brothers. He was known as a student of Southwestern Indian life and a collector of Indian handicraft.

CHARLES R. KRAUTHOFF: Born in St. Louis, Mo.; died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1936, at the age of seventy-two. He enlisted in the army as a private in 1884. He served during the Spanish-American war, in the Philippine Insurrection, on the Mexican border, and was sent to France during the World war. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and was decorated by many foreign governments.

BENJAMIN LIPPMAN: Born in Greene county, Mo.; died at Springfield, Mo., May 8, 1936, at the age of seventy-three. After working a few years on a Springfield newspaper, he came to Ash Grove in 1884 and purchased *The Commonwealth*. He sold the paper in 1892 and moved to California. Later he returned to Springfield and established a job printing business which he operated for thirty years. He was a charter member of the Ozark Press Association.

THOMAS MAITLAND MARSHALL: Born in Lansing, Mich., in 1876; died in Campbell, Cal., April 12, 1936. He attended the University of Michigan and Leland Stanford University, and in 1914 obtained his Ph. D. degree from the University of California. He formerly taught at the universities of Idaho and Colorado, and was former head of the history department of Washington University. From 1923 to 1933 he was secretary of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. He was an authority on American history and in collaboration with Herbert E. Bolton he wrote a *History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841*, and *Colonization of North America, 1492-1783*. He was author-editor of the *Life and Papers of Frederick Bates* and in co-operation with Mrs. Nettie H. Beauregard he edited *The Journals of Jules de Mun*.

EUGENE A. MARTIN: Born in VanBuren county, Iowa, Oct. 24, 1853; died at Pattonsburg, Mo., May 19, 1936. He worked as a journeyman printer in Hamilton, Kingston, Kansas City, Jamesport, Brookfield, Linneus, and Laclede. In 1880 he published a paper for the "Greenbackers" from the office of the Hamilton *News-Graphic*. The same year he founded the Winston *New Era*, and after nine months moved the plant to Pattonsburg and in September 1881, founded the *Call*, which he owned and operated until September, 1934. From 1892 to 1898 he published the Jameson *Laconic* from the *Call* office. When he retired in 1934, he was said to be the oldest editor in the state in years of service.

EDGAR T. MARTINDALE: Born at Dayton, Ohio, June 22, 1866; died at Warsaw, Mo., May 10, 1936. He attended the Presbyterian College at Emporia, Kansas, and later graduated from the law school of the University of Kansas. He published newspapers at Emporia and Lawrence, Kansas; Excelsior Springs, Pleasant Hill, Lexington, and Clarksville, Missouri. He formerly published the *Stock Yards Nugget* in Kansas City. He recently sold the *Warsaw Times*, which he had published since 1933, and purchased the *Versailles Statesman*.

HARRIS L. MOORE: Born in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18, 1871; died in Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1936. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, practicing law until his appointment on March 8, 1935, as judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Missouri. He was the son of Colonel John C. Moore, who served in the Confederate army and was the first mayor of Denver. Colonel Moore was the founder of the *Denver News*, the present *Rocky Mountain Times*, and was one of the founders of the *Kansas City Times*, now the morning edition of *The Star*.

HUGO MUENCH: Born in Warren county, Mo., July 14, 1851, died in San Diego, Cal., April 7, 1936. He received his law degree in 1873 from Washington University. After withdrawing from law practice in 1902, he was appointed American Consul in Saxony, Germany, serving three years.

From 1906 to 1912 he was circuit court judge in St. Louis. He was elected president of the St. Louis Bar Association in 1913 and was a member of the Missouri Code Revision Commission in 1915. In 1920 he retired from active practice and moved to San Diego.

H. C. PENN: Born in Carroll county, Mo., Feb. 22, 1864, died in Fayette, Mo., March 1, 1936. He was a graduate of Central College, Fayette, received his A. M. from Harvard and later studied at the Universities of Berlin and Jena, and at Oxford. He was assistant professor of English at the University of Missouri from 1887 to 1904, and was in the English department of Washington University from 1904 to 1909. From 1916 to 1928 he was professor of English at Central College, and from 1922 until the fall of 1935 he was librarian. He was an authority on phonetics.

EDGAR T. RODEMYRE: Born in Centralia, Mo., July 14; 1869; died in Centralia, April 9, 1936. At an early age he became interested in the *Fireside Guard*, which had been established by his father in 1868. Later, he became a member of the firm of A. Rodemyre and Sons. After buying their father's interest in the paper, the Rodemyre brothers operated the newspaper until 1931 when Edgar T. became sole owner.

JOHN B. SCOTT: Born in McCracken county, Kentucky, Aug. 5, 1849; died at St. Louis, Mo., May 17, 1936. His maternal grandmother was a sister of the mother of Abraham Lincoln. He served as superintendent of schools at Cape Girardeau, Fredericktown, Potosi, Ironton, DeSoto, and Lebanon, Missouri. In 1897 he became professor of English at the Rolla School of Mines, which position he held for about twenty years. After retiring from teaching he served two years as probate judge of Phelps county.

WILLIAM LESLIE SKAGGS: Born near Danby, in Jefferson county, Mo., June 23, 1861; died in Memphis, Tennessee, Feb. 22, 1936. He attended Licking Academy and finished a four-year scientific course at McCune College in 1885. He held the degrees of B. of Mus. from St. Louis College of Music, M. of Sc. from Ohio University, A. B. from Carleton

College and B. of Ped. from the University of Missouri. He had served as superintendent of schools in Southeastern Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas. His investigations in the field of Missouri's military contributions to the South covered more than forty years. He devoted twenty-four summers to special research work on his thesis, "The Missouri Regiments, Battalions, etc., with their Field Officers in the State Guard and the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, War of 1861-65," which was not completed.

JAMES ELLWOOD SMITH: Born at Schellsburg, Pa.; died at St. Louis, Mo., May 3, 1936, at the age of 85. In 1911 he retired as executive of a hardware firm to devote himself to the development of inland waterways. He helped form the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Association, the Mississippi Valley Waterways group, and later the Mississippi Valley Association. He was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and was honorary exposition commissioner to Japan.

WALTER SCOTT WILKERSON: Born at Cape Girardeau Mo., Oct. 17, 1858; died at Pomona, Mo., April 23, 1936. He was formerly editor of the Jackson *Comet*, but sold the paper twenty-five years ago, and moved to Howell county.

SETH M. YOUNG: Born near Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., July 1, 1854; died in Hamilton, Mo., April 3, 1936. He began the reading of law in the office of Shanklin, Low and McDougal at Gallatin, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He had practiced law in Hamilton since 1878. In 1898 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the 40th General Assembly, and in 1918 he was elected to the State Senate.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

SANTA FE TRADE IN 1834

From the Columbia *Missouri Intelligencer*, October 18, 1834.

The Fall Company of Santa Fe Traders under the command of Mr. Kerr, have just arrived here from that place. They have brought upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE. The company consists of about 140 men, with 40 wagons, a number of them loaded with wool. A considerable number of Mules have also been brought.

"HARD TIMES" IN MISSOURI IN 1837

From the Jefferson City *Jeffersonian Republican*, July 15 and October 28, 1837.

The new Bank Panic, we believe, is nearly done away; *hard times* has become an old story, and is quite stale. Accounts from the Atlantic cities state that money was never more plenty, and never could be borrowed at a lower interest. Now, we will assure our readers that a great part of the fuss about "hard times" has originated with those who attempted to live by their wits; or, as the negro said of his master, by "head work." Particularly in small towns, there are too many endeavoring to live by "head work." A due proportion of this description of labor, well directed, may do very well; but it will not answer in these times, for those who have fortunes to make, to depend entirely upon it. A little labor or active employment, is a fine thing to drive away many evils that this life is heir to; among which, is a diseased body, discontent of mind, and above all, is a great preventive of the visits of those rascally personages called sheriffs and constables.

* * * * *

Money is scarce, is an observation which has become very fashionable. Curiosity, more than anything else, induced us to attend several extensive sales of dry goods, &c. which have taken place in this city within the last few days. Never has property been known to sell better, for cash down. There does not indeed appear to be any unusual scarcity of money with the industrious farmers and mechanics; or in other words those who work for a living. And, what in the name of common sense does all this cry of "hard times" mean? Where does it proceed from? We will answer the question this far, that it is not from the prudent, enterprising, industrious part of the community, for with this class, there never was better times.

We daily hear it remarked by the farmer that he never found a better market for every thing he has to spare. And as to mechanics, they have

full employment at good prices. And who are they, that are complaining of "hard times?" We hope we have no reader but can answer this question.

* * * *

We hear it frequently remarked by steamboat masters on the Missouri, that there is more specie in circulation in this trade than any other of the western rivers. This can be accounted for: our specie has not yet been drawn from circulation to give place for rag bank money

A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY IN TANEY COUNTY

Reprinted from the *Ozark Leader*, by the *Springfield Express*, February 24, 1882.

Mr. Sharp, president of the Eglinton colony, was in town Monday night, the guest of Mr. Spiess. He has been down to the site of the colony on Taney ridge, some five miles north of Forsyth. Seven families, comprising twenty-seven persons, are now located at Eglinton, and another detachment is expected to arrive in May. The colony is founded on a co-operative theory, or a sort of socialistic plan, which is to realize the poet's dream of Utopia in the mountains of Taney county.

NEWTON G. ELLIOTT, HOWARD COUNTY PIONEER

Reprinted from the *Sedalia Sunday Morning Bazaar* by the *Boonville Weekly Eagle*, January 12, 1877.

Colonel N. G. Elliott died at his home near Estill Station, Howard county, Mo., at six o'clock, January 5, 1877

Col. Newton G. Elliott was the first white male child born in Howard county. He was born three miles north of Fort Hempstead, March 3d, 1812. His father moved his family into the fort and did militia duty from 1812 to 1815, during which period the Indians threatened to annihilate the settlers. He was intimately acquainted with Kit Carson, both of them being raised boys together in those troublous times.

The Colonel was Sheriff of Howard county from 1854 to 1858. He was a man of considerable wealth, imbued with great enterprise and public spirit, formerly being a director of the M. K. & T., and prominently connected with the building of the northern extension of the M. K. & T.

He leaves a widow and four sons; and also a sister, Mrs. Ann E. Garten, who resides on Seventh street, in this city [Sedalia], to mourn his loss.

ALLEN'S RAILROAD VISION IN 1850

Excerpts from a speech of Thomas Allen, president of the Pacific Railroad Company, printed in *The Commercial Review* (New Orleans), June, 1850.

. . . . Now let us, for a moment, imagine this road to be completed. Let us enter the depot, or station-house, which is the largest house in the

city. Here we see boxes of merchandise of all sizes, and various articles of household and farming utensils, hogsheads of sugar, sacks of coffee and of salt, barrels of molasses and of whisky, kits of mackerel, boxes of raisins, bundles of paper, wagons in pieces, small carriages, kegs of nails, bars of iron, boxes of Indian goods, and of hats, and of shoes, glass, tar and turpentine, and a vast variety of articles marked for the towns in the interior, and some of them for Santa Fe, and some for Deseret, which the men are at work placing in the freight train. There is none of that disorder and flurry which exists upon the levee, but all is neatness and order, and conducted systematically, and under the strictest discipline and accountability. But the bell is ringing—we will take our tickets and step aboard the passenger train, with fifty or sixty other passengers, who are destined for the various points along the line of the road. Off we go, at the speed of 25 miles the hour. We have not gone five miles when the pace is slackened and we observe one or two gentlemen jumping off at their suburban residences. A few miles further is a platform and a turn out. Here several are waiting to get in, and several also get off to go to their dwellings. Here also we observe a string of open cars laden with coal. We pass on, scarcely having time to observe the fine residences which city gentlemen have constructed all along each side of the road; but we stop every few minutes to let off a passenger or two and take on as many more, so that our number is kept about the same. Here we pass a train, standing in a turn out, loaded with wood, with a few cars of baled hay attached. The country on either side seems to be full of busy men, and every farm occupied. Directly we reach a water station, where we observe immense piles of cord-wood, and many men still engaged in hauling and cording. Here, also, is a small refreshment house, and here again we leave and take a few passengers. Directly we come in sight of the Missouri, and catch a glimpse as we pass of a steamboat with a small freight and few passengers, puffing away and hard on a sand bar. Soon we meet a freight train loaded with pigs of lead, and copper and iron, from Franklin county. In about two hours from St. Louis we are at the Union station, where we discharge a few passengers and where we observe large piles of metal in pigs. Though stopping now and then to leave or take a passenger, or to supply the engine with water, we are soon in Gasconade county; we pass cars laden with cannel coal, and we discharge at the Hermann station a number of Germans and their baggage, and we observe some cars receiving freight, some of it apparently pianos, and quite a number of pipes one would suppose to be wine, all the manufacture of Hermann. We are soon, however, at the crossing of the Gasconade, which is a grand bridge of solid masonry, of great strength and durability. Here is quite an important station, and we notice a number of new buildings going up on lots sold by the company, immense quantities of yellow pine lumber piled up and a number of cars with an engine attached, ready to start for St. Louis with a heavy load of lumber. On we go, into Osage, stopping at the Linn station, and discharging and receiving passengers; but before we are aware of it we are at the Osage river, and at another

fine structure by which we cross it. We observe a draw in the bridge to admit of the passage of small steamboats. A small boat is lying just above the bridge, discharging freight consisting of a variety of articles from the Osage valley at a depot conveniently arranged, and a series of cars are receiving it. . . .

We leave a few passengers at the Lexington station . . . and reach our station perhaps not far from the mouth of the Kansas, about tea time, having been ten hours from St. Louis. . . .

FIRST PRINTING PRESS WEST OF ST. LOUIS

From the St. Louis *Tri-Weekly Missouri Republican*, June 22, 1864.

The Mercantile Library Association of this city now have in their possession the second printing press ever west of the Mississippi river and the first ever west of St. Louis. It is a small wooden machine, iron bed, of the old Ramage pattern; and notwithstanding its age is still in working order. It is a present to the Association from Col. Switzler of the Columbia (Mo.) *Statesman*, and can be seen in their hall with this placard upon it:

"Presented to the Mercantile Library Association by Wm. F. Switzler, editor of the *Missouri Statesman*, Columbia, Mo., May, 1864. This press is the same on which Nathaniel Patton printed the *Missouri Intelligencer* in Franklin, Howard county, Mo., in 1819; is the second printing press ever West of the Mississippi, and the first ever West of St. Louis."

This relic of a former generation possesses great historical interest and in after ages will be a rare and interesting curiosity. (*Editor's Note*: While the press of the *Missouri Intelligencer* was the first west of St. Louis, it was the third west of the Mississippi river, the press of the St. Louis *Western Journal*, whose name was soon changed to the *Western Emigrant* and then to the *St. Louis Enquirer*, being the second.)

ODD TERRITORIAL LAWS

Reprinted from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* by the Columbia *Herald*, January 11, 1895.

The section of country lying west of the Mississippi, although seemingly so new to the easterner, with its extended colonial period, has a history by no means so brief as to be devoid of quaint and interesting features. The early laws of the Louisiana Territory, and particularly those relating to Missouri, are rich in suggestions of a primitive civilization . . .

The governor of Indiana Territory in 1804, was Gen. William Henry Harrison, who with Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, were the first Americans to institute the authority of the United States over Missouri.

[Editor's Note: Major Amos Stoddard was the first American to institute the authority of the United States over Missouri.]

Among the first laws enacted by this body those concerning negroes and mulattoes are especially interesting. A mulatto was defined as any person, other than a negro, who had a negro grandfather or grandmother. A free negro or mulatto was permitted to keep one gun, powder and shot, if he lived on a frontier plantation, and obtained a special license from the nearest justice of the peace. But any slave, whether black or white, found keeping a gun, club, or "other weapon whatsoever," could be seized and brought before a justice of the peace, who might cause the weapon to be forfeited to the "seizor," and order the offender to receive "any number of lashes, not exceeding thirty-nine, on his or her bare back, well laid on, for every such offense." It was also considered a grievous wrong for any negro or other slave to prepare, exhibit or administer any sort of medicine, and was punishable by death without benefit of clergy.

.... It was decreed that no slave should leave the plantation where he belonged, except in the daytime by leave of the overseer, or to attend divine service on the Lord's Day. Any person, white or otherwise, found at an unlawful meeting of negroes was liable to get on his or her bare back twenty lashes "well laid on." Stealing a slave, or selling any free person for a slave, was a felony deserving death without benefit of clergy. In case any freedman failed to pay any taxes imposed by law, the court of the district could order the sheriff or sergeant to hire him or her out until the wages amounted to enough to pay the said taxes.

All the male inhabitants of the district (in 1803-04) between the ages of 16 and 50 were liable to military duty. The Government did not supply the arms, but obliged each militiaman to provide himself with "a good musket, a sufficient bayonet and belt or a fusee, two spare flints, a knapsack and a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-five cartridges." Or he might, if he chose, substitute "a good rifle, pouch and powder horn, with twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle." The commissioned officers were required to be armed with a "sword, or hanger, and espontoon." These equipments were to be held by their owners exempt from all suits, distresses, payment of taxes, etc. It was thought necessary to have a law that if any bystander, at a muster of the troops, insulted or otherwise molested any soldier, the commanding officer might order the obnoxious person put under guard for any time not exceeding six hours and pay a fine not over \$4.

During the increasing prosperity following the advent of the American sovereignty taverns had increased so rapidly and became so often the scenes of disorder and riot that in 1806 the authorities thought it well to license them and weed out the most disreputable. It was therefore enacted that for every fight occurring in a tavern the landlord should forfeit \$2, "and all innkeepers who shall not provide good entertainment and accommodations for man and horse shall be liable to have their licenses revoked at the discretion of the court."

A burglar who actually got away with any plunder was fined treble the value of the property stolen, of which a third went to the owner and two-thirds to the use of the Territory, and was whipped on his or her naked back not exceeding thirty-nine stripes. . . . A bigamist met with very dispiriting punishment. Upon conviction the transgressor was apt to receive on his or her naked back not less than 100 or more than 300 stripes, "well laid on," be fined \$1 to \$500 (for the use of the party injured), be imprisoned a year, and thereafter rendered infamous and incapable of giving testimony or holding any civil or military office in the Territory. . . .

Lotteries were thought perfectly legitimate institutions and were advantageous in raising money for charitable purposes. . . . The general assembly in 1817 authorized a lottery to realize sufficient funds to complete the buildings of the Potosi Academy, employ the teachers and provide for the future needs of the school. The same year an act was passed sanctioning a lottery for the purpose of fire engines for the use of the town of St. Louis. . . .

MAMMOTH PETRIFIED TREE

From the Jefferson City *Metropolitan*, September 28, 1847. A letter signed O. P. Q.

Sir:—Let me have space enough in your valuable journal to give a succinct description of one of the greatest curiosities which I have ever seen, and which lies within a short distance of your seven hilled City. About six hundred yards west of the mouth of the Moreau creek, and on the south bank of the Missouri river, some three miles and a half below the City of Jefferson, laving the turbid waters of the mighty stream which rushes by, can be seen the object of which I write. It consists of one of the finest specimens of petrification ever seen—the stone, now the object of our curiosity and admiration, was once the stump of a tree of gigantic proportion, and must have been king of the lordly forest. The tree itself from appearances, has been felled by repeated strokes of the axeman—but when? How many ages must have rolled by in the resistless tide of time, since the industrious woodman was engaged in cutting down this mammoth tree. We contemplate the mass before us, and become lost in the miry labyrinth of conjecture. The marks of the axe are clearly discernable—the circles themselves, sure indexes of the growth and age of the tree, are so palpable that "he who runs may read." From the circles which are even yet apparent, the tree at the time it was cut down, must have been between one and two thousand years old. How much was worn off in the gradual process of decomposition, before it commenced being hardened into stone, it is impossible to conjecture. The diameter, just above the surface of the ground, is near fifteen feet.

It was visited a few days since by one of the vice-presidents and the secretary of the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society, accompanied by a gentleman from New York.

It is understood here to be the intention of the vice-president above referred to (a merchant of great energy and merit, residing in the City of Jefferson) to have this beautiful and stupendous petrifaction brought up to the city, and placed in an eligible [sic] site, somewhere on the hill of the capitol, where it can be seen by visitors to the city.

GOSPEL AND COMMON SCHOOL MOVEMENT IN 1818

From the St. Louis *Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser*, October 30, 1818.

The United Society for the Promotion of the Gospel and Common Schools was formed at Femme Osage, St. Charles county, on Saturday, Oct. 24th, by a respectable number of professors of religion and other citizens. This society embracing this territory and the state of Illinois, and as expressed in its constitution is designed to promote the gospel and common schools both in the destitute settlements, and amongst the Indian tribes.

The board of managers chosen for the ensuing year are Rev. Messrs. David Badgley (?), Wm. Jones, T. R. Musick, Bethuel Riggs, T. P. Green, J. P. Edwards, Wm. Thorp, J. M. Peck, J. E. Welch, and Messrs. John Jacoby, Cumberland James, Thos. Smith, and Wm. Biggs, esq. Mr. John Jacoby was chosen treasurer, Rev. James E. Welsh, secretary, and Rev. J. M. Peck, agent to obtain subscribers, receive monies, originate auxiliary societies and establish schools.

ST. LOUIS CARPENTERS FORM UNION IN 1832

From the St. Louis *Beacon*, June 28, 1832.

Whereas we, the Journeymen House Carpenters of the City of Saint Louis, have for many years labored under many disadvantages in regard to an uncertain state of things pertaining to our daily avocation; and having, withal, suffered many pecuniary embarrassments by reason thereof, as it has been the practice with our employers, in giving out piece work, to reserve the privilege of measuring the work, and making such award as to them seemed proper; which, in many cases, after assiduously working for several months, we have less means to provide for our families than at its commencement:—being resolved thus to suffer no longer, we have formed a book of prices, resolved on our day wages, which is our banner, and to which we are resolved to stand, and abide the issue. They have acknowledged our prices to be reasonably low; yet they refuse to comply. The reason why is for the public to decide, and not we predict: unless it is through fear that the hidden things of darkness will be brought to light, and the power of oppression wrested from their grasp. If so, they may be reconciled to the fall; for the change must be. We have those among us whose knowledge in the art of building is not surpassed by any in the city, out of whom we have appointed Edward McDonald, T. A. Madison, John Andrews, David Baird, and William Harris to undertake work to any amount they may think proper, and bind ourselves

(about 80 in number) to assist in the completion of any contracts in which they may engage. And in consideration that such work will be executed with solidity, neatness, and despatch; and, further, considering the perfect order and regular system which should ever exist in the execution of all business in life, and the establishing of which the present order of things seriously demand; and considering, further, that the necessity of such a system is obvious with every true philanthropist, in preventing misunderstanding, and for the advancement of the arts and sciences, we entertain an ardent wish and unwavering trust, that these men will be favored with a liberal patronage by the gentlemen of this city.

By order of the Journeymen House Carpenters' Society of the City of St. Louis. June 27, 1832.

CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH

A letter from George Crawford, dated Cooper county, Missouri, December 3, 1849, and printed in the *St. Louis Western Watchman*, December 20, 1849.

Brother Peck:—Being one of the subscribers to the *Western Watchman*, I observed, in a recent number of that paper, a request from you to some of your Baptist brethren in this section of country for information respecting the origin of our denomination in the "Boone's Lick Country," and having now in my possession, as Clerk of Concord church, the old church books, I have sat me down, although an obscure member, to give you some extracts from the church records:

District of St. Charles, Upper
Louisiana, First Saturday of May, 1810.

"We the Baptist members of the united order, whose names shall be hereafter written, do covenant and agree to join together and live in a church capacity, and endeavor to hold up and be governed by the Old and New Testament, believing to be the only rule of faith and practice. And as we have no opportunity to get help to constitute, we do, therefore, form ourselves into a church, believing it legal and right, as we do not think it right for any human composition to be binding on the conscience of any, but that it is right to be governed by the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament."

The following are the names of those so constituted: "Joseph Baker, Samuel Brown, John Savage, Delaney Bolen, William Savage, John Snethen, Elisha Todd, Benjamin Gammon, Abraham Groom, Susan Savage, Elizabeth Williams, Prudence Snethen, Frances Brown, Patsey Bolen, Mary Savage, Margaret Jolly, Sally Gammon, Sarah Todd, and Sarah Groom."

At the church's next monthly conference, they chose Joseph Baker, pastor, and continued to meet monthly and received some additions until the fall of 1811, when, in the providence of God, the church appears to have dispersed, many of them migrating to the 'Boone's Lick country.'

And the next record we have of those cross-bearing disciples who were among the first to plant the standard of the primitive church in the late haunt of the red men of the forest, is in the year 1817, when most of those who had been previously associated together in the constitution of 1810, now, in the month of May, 1817, were constituted into a church, called Concord, by Elders Edward Turner, William Thorp and David McLean. The church then chose Luke Williams pastor, who was a plain, unassuming man of very limited education; but possessing a strong discriminating mind, and distinguished for his zeal, piety and devotion to the cause he had espoused, he discharged his ministerial duties with credit to himself and usefulness to the church and community for about six years, when he was called hence, to answer for the "deeds done in the body."

Concord church is about six miles south of Boonville, in Cooper county, where it was originally constituted in 1817. The number of communicants is now about 50; it has received more or less every year since its constitution, but has yearly dismissed many, who frequently went into new constitutions. We have Elder Elias George for our pastor.

As I understand you are preparing a historical sketch of the rise and progress of the United Baptists of Missouri, I have supposed you might be assisted by the above extracts, as I believe Concord church is the oldest Baptist church west of Loutre Island. I am not in the habit of writing for the public eye; you will, therefore, if you think proper to make any use of what I have written, cull and prune to suit your purpose, without exposing the inaccuracies you will discover in this communication.

Yours in Gospel bonds,

GEORGE CRAWFORD.

Remark: Here is the very thing we have inquired after for years; and we, and the denomination, are indebted to brother Crawford for the extract. And there are other old church records that might be called up from the rubbish where they lie buried. Who will give us extracts from the early records of Mount Pleasant, Mount Zion, and Mount Moriah churches in the "Boone's Lick country?" Who can give us a biographical sketch of Colonel Benjamin Cooper, one of the pioneers of Missouri?

STONESPORT, 1836-1844

Reprinted from the *Ashland Bugle* by the *Columbia Herald*, May 17, 1895.

Only a small house stands on the site of old Stonesport. Stonesport is the name of a Boone county town that flourished in the thirties. The Boone county history describes it accurately by saying that it is a "defunct village that had great expectation." Its site is one mile above Claysville on the bank of the Missouri river. It was laid out in 1836 by Peter Wright, Wm. Ramsey, and Asa Stone, the town being the namesake of the latter. . . .

Mat West was the first merchant at Stonesport. The burg was the chief shipping point for southern Boone county, and thither were hauled

the numberless loads of tobacco and other products, so largely raised in the early part of the century. The town was nearly as large as Ashland, and had among its business houses cooper, saddle and tailor shops, dry goods stores, grocery stores, etc. Ashland had not been thought of at that time.

Among Stonesport's prominent business men was William Freshour, now a wealthy citizen of Centertown, Cole county. . . . Stonesport thrived until the overflow in 1844, which put an end to the aspiring little river town, once the capital of Cedar township. A sandbar having formed just in front of the town the next year, the citizens moved to higher ground a mile down the river and made Claysville, now a live station on the M. K. & T. Gradually the houses of old Stonesport fell to pieces and nature claimed the site for her own. In recent years a farm house has been the only habitation to mark the site of the once busy pioneer village.

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